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LONDON, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 20, 1858.

## LITERATURE

*Biographical Sketch of Sir Isaac Newton.* By B. F. King, M.A. To which are added *Authorised Reports of the Oration of Lord Brougham, (with his Lordship's Notes,) &c.* (Grantham, Ridge & Son; London, Simpkin & Marshall.)

*Addresses on Popular Literature; and on the Monument to Isaac Newton.* By Henry Lord Brougham. (Law.)

SCULPTURE has revenged herself on the great mathematician. "My friend, Lord Pembroke," Newton used to say, "is fond of stone dolls." What do you say, answers the goddess, or the nymph, or whatever she is,—to a doll fourteen feet high, in Anglesey marble, with a block of the same, twelve feet high, more or less?

This statue was erected by a subscription of which Grantham and the neighbourhood raised 6l. out of every 16l. 6s. This was very well for the town: very well indeed. But the whole business ought not to have extended beyond the county. There is a growing disposition to raise local monuments in honour of those whom localities have furnished to the world, and to call upon the whole country to pay the cost. The plan will not bear examination. The country as a whole is not concerned with the distribution of local memorials: it should be, Every place for itself and England for us all. A very good occasion arises to point out how the counties may preserve the individualities which are perceptibly on the wane. The railroads, said some one, have so nearly upset the old landmarks, that no unofficial man now remembers what county he is in, except at an election, or when he is sold up by the sheriff. Let the duty of commemorating their own celebrities be thrown upon the several bailiwicks, as the law calls them, and a new bond of union is created, and also a new field of emulation. So much for the mere statue, at the erection of which we rejoice, though we are not, as we have said elsewhere, prepared to look upon its inauguration as reparation of neglect, or as the proof of an awakened sense of Newton's merit. Newton is one of those men whose merits have never been slighted; they were acknowledged in a tone approaching to idolatry during the last thirty years of his life; and every country of the civilized world has recognized a peculiar greatness in his intellect from the day of his death to the present time.

We must not, for all this, be forward to treat the due perception of Newton's merits as a national boast. The men of science, we admit, very soon saw that a Daniel was come to judgment: but it was not till long after Newton's death that his name became the household word which it now is. Scores of second-rate writers might be produced, in the day of which we speak, who hardly seem to have known of Newton's fame, or the grounds on which it is based. The literature of that day had but a very hazy notion of the science. Warburton speaks of Newton to the effect that he did not place much reliance on the judgment of a man who spent all his days at a telescope: not the least aware that he had no more to do with a telescope for watching the stars than any other person who could be named. The world at large was chiefly indebted for its knowledge of Newton, such as it was, to the fact of Charles Montague wanting a very able coadjutor in the adjustment of the coinage, and knowing that he had just the man he wanted in his old parliamentary colleague. The mathematician, astronomer, and natural philosopher would

have gained but little repute in the external world, if he had not added to his intellectual titles the official designation of Master of the Mint.

The degree of ventilation—to use a modern phrase—which Newton's name underwent during his own life may be estimated thus. Among all the men of the day who best could take, and most assuredly would take, advantage of any name which flew through men's mouths, Dean Swift is conspicuous. He had more idea of Newton's field of operation than was possessed by Warburton, for Gulliver knew the relation of the squares of the times to the cubes of the distances. But there is very unfrequent mention of Newton in Swift's writings. We cannot remember finding more than one. It is in the preface to the *Polite Conversation*, where he contrives to pay Newton a very genuine compliment, in the sarcastic form of a petition and complaint against a workman in the Mint, who made sun-dials better than other people, being preferred to the compiler of the system of conversation then presented by him.

The inauguration—as it is oddly called—of the statue was performed by Lord Brougham, in a manner of which much has been said, but not one bit too much. More than sixty years have elapsed since Henry Brougham presented a paper to the *Philosophical Transactions*. Through the whole of that long period, even when combining the life of a well worked barrister with that of a prominent member of the opposition in the House of Commons, he has found time to cultivate letters and science, and to aid the cultivation of them by others. On the 24th of September last, when the speech now before us was made, the author was within a day or two, we forget which way, of his eightieth birthday. Nevertheless, we cannot call him venerable: that term is associated with the ordinary conditions of fourscore, and must not be conceded to the bodily strength of sixty, the intellectual activity of fifty, and the work-willingness of twenty-five. All we can do is to hope that this extraordinary instance of prolonged senescence may live to reach an old age as long and as vigorous of its kind as the progress towards it which the world has watched for the last ten years.

We have nothing to criticize in Lord Brougham's speech. We cannot object to one or two points of biography, as occurring in a speech made for such an occasion. It is sufficient that they are backed by Sir David Brewster, whose book is justification enough for the purpose. The story about Newton's early neglect of Euclid is one which we are satisfied has been bungled in dates. It seems to resolve itself into this, that Barrow, or some other examiner, found Newton very ill prepared in geometry; but this must have been very soon after he first went to Cambridge. Brewster, from the Portsmouth papers, gives an account of Barrow's dissatisfaction as occurring at the time when Newton was elected scholar, about eight months before his taking his degree: this we hold to have been hardly possible. Some memoranda of Horsley, which we have seen, taken from the same source as Brewster's statement, have it that Newton lost the scholarship for want of geometrical knowledge; but we find it impossible, after sufficient inquiry made at Cambridge, either to verify this statement or to ascertain the occasion to which reference is made. For many more important reasons than the settlement of this small question, we hope Lord Portsmouth will allow a careful examination of the Newton papers, by a sufficient number of competent persons, in London.

Dr. Whewell's short address informs us that the University of Cambridge intends to issue a new edition of the Works of Barrow. We are very glad to hear this: we hope the accessories of preceding editions will be given, so far as they can possibly be useful: and we especially refer to an account of the Cambridge studies of the time, or some collections towards an account, referred to by Hallam in his historical work on literature.

It is hardly necessary to say of the scientific glory of Newton that it can stand very hard attacks upon the personal character. The theory of gravitation would not be altered in value, or in opinion of value, though its author were proved to have committed murder and robbery. The epoch at which the Grantham statue has been erected is near to a remarkable point in the history of the personal reputation of Newton, which, though very high in all material points, does not stand on that footing of mythical impeccability on which it stood thirty years ago. If we go back to the time when Dr. Brewster published his *first* life of Newton, twenty-seven years ago, we find a hero of perfect goodness and perfect dignity of mind joined to the transcendent philosopher. All the reproaches addressed to him were so many slanders: the morbid feeling towards others under which he would have suppressed his discoveries was unexampled modesty. So completely did these images occupy the mind of the biographer that, having before him a pettish letter of Newton to Flamsteed, his bias turned it round, made it seem a letter of Flamsteed to Newton, and he published it as such, with a remark that it was characteristic of Flamsteed. The only way in which the mass of the reading public could know that there were two sides to the question was by consulting M. Biot's article on Newton in the 'Biographie Universelle,' or the translation of it published by the Society for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge.

Since that time various discoveries have been made. The Flamsteed Papers have shown that Newton behaved with despotism harshness and unfair breach of contract to the man to whom he owed the best materials of observation by which his theory was brought into comparison with the heavens. Mr. Baily's publication of these papers startled the scientific world: various defences were attempted, but in a manner which showed that the defenders felt themselves very awkwardly situated. To pass over minor points, we come to Sir David Brewster's *second* life of Newton, in which are the results of a full examination of the Newton papers possessed by Lord Portsmouth. And we now learn that Newton is the true editor—"virtually responsible"—of the celebrated *Commercium Epistolicum*, which, with all its glaring injustice towards Leibnitz, was always thrown upon Keill and the committee of the Royal Society. We learn also that Newton, and no one else, wrote the anonymous account of the *Commercium* in the *Philosophical Transactions*,—an assertion which, when made by foreign writers, was always repudiated with scorn. We learn, further, that Newton is answerable for the additions clandestinely introduced into the reprint of the *Commercium*, under the old title-page reprinted with the old date: it having always been supposed that his advanced age prevented him from having taken any part in this republication. And we discover that Newton himself, and not his editor, is responsible for the worse than omission of the celebrated *scholium* which acknowledged the rights of Leibnitz to independent invention of the calculus: worse than omission, because, instead of a fair statement of what had been

done, another scholium was supplied, without a word of notice, beginning and ending in the same manner as the old one.

We cannot, of course, give space for the full description of these several points. It is enough to say that they have silenced the defenders of what we call the mythical Newton. What is now to be done is to prevent, if possible, that unfairness of reaction which often takes place, and to point out that though Newton was only a man, and a man of great strength of weakness—if we may use such a phrase—in one particular part of his character, yet when we come to find his place among men, we shall be obliged to use language very different from that which is required to dethrone a demigod.

From the earliest life of Newton to his death, there appears in his mental structure a tendency which it is difficult to describe in few words. There was some love of retirement and distaste for notoriety, coupled with some degree of morbid suspicion of the intentions of others, with, we suspect, a little love of having a secret to keep. Nevertheless, in spite of a real shrinking from publicity, there was love of fame and desire for public employment. The only coolness that is known to have arisen between him and Montagu (Lord Halifax) arose out of a temporary suspicion on his part, long before there was any question about the Mint, that his friend was not sincere in the intention to serve him in his views upon office. In the singular letter to Locke, in which he asked pardon for unjust suspicions, he states that, in illness, his disorder took the turn of fearing that there was a design to sell him a place and enbroider him with women. These little circumstances show that the desire for official distinction was a feature of his mind, perhaps from very early days. In one of the first of his letters which has been preserved, published seventeen years ago in the Macclesfield Correspondence, and written in 1669, he desires Collins not to put his name to a small matter, if it should be sent to the *Philosophical Transactions*.—"For," says he, "I see not what there is desirable in public esteem, were I able to acquire and maintain it. It would, perhaps, increase my acquaintance, the thing which I chiefly study to decline." This is intelligible enough. Nobody ever professes contempt for reputation without any particular call to do so, unless he is thinking about it and wishing for it. Out of these and other indications, we collect a timid character, with a decided ambition. Out of many other little points of biography, we gather that there was what in the young man was impatience of opposition, in the old man love of power.

Having such a frame of mind to contend with, Newton raised himself to the utmost pinnacle of fame, and at the same time gained the object of his pursuit, a high place in public employment. To the man who could read the *Principia*, he was Newton; to the crowd who could talk of the *Principia*, he was the President of the Royal Society; to the world at large, he was the Master of the Mint. He was also the intimate friend of a powerful minister, and had been a member of the Convention and other Parliaments. Had he, under such a weight of honours, and in such an atmosphere of flattery, allowed the peccant principle to develop itself in strong and permanent action for at least the last quarter of a century of his life, there would not have been much cause for wonder, and there would have been much ground for palliation. Instead of this, however, a searching scrutiny detects no new cases, leaving those of Leibnitz and Flamsteed, and one lesser case, that of Whiston, in which the great head of the scientific world was overbearing, unjust, and in some points even mean.

In matters of constitutional infirmity we think more of long intervals between the manifestations than of the manifestations themselves: for we know that the temptation is incessant. We have a right to infer that nothing but a strong and active moral sense could have prevented the later career of Newton from being crowded with such instances as those which must be admitted, in two marked and exceptional cases. And this is, we believe, the true answer to be made to those, if any, who reproach the memory of Newton as a man, as distinguished from those who oppose his canonization as a perfect man: namely, that with the morbid point of disposition which nature had given him, which showed its existence in different forms throughout a long life, the grounds of reproach would no doubt have been multiplied a hundredfold, if that higher and better spirit which dictated the letter to Locke, an unsolicited confession of an unknown wrong, had not kept watch over the weakness, and stifled its offspring in the birth.

The first tract at the head of our article is a compilation put together for the occasion, to which it is suited. The second is a reprint of Lord Brougham's speech at Grantham, together with the speech made at Liverpool to the meeting on Social Science,—to which we can here only allude.

We shall conclude with an anecdote revived by Mr. Timbs, in one of his interesting collections recently published, the 'Curiosities of Science.' A correspondent of the *Gentleman's Magazine* for 1784 states that he once saw a manuscript by Pope containing the statement that Newton was so troubled by inventors of longitude schemes, that he ordered his servant to inquire of every stranger whether he came about the longitude, and to exclude all who answered in the affirmative. Two lines of the poetry in the manuscript ran thus:—

"Is it about the longitude you come?"  
The porter asks.—"Sir Isaac's not at home."

—Every one knows Pope's other distich on Newton,—

Nature and Nature's laws, &c.,

which always appeared to us turgid, strained, and of very bad taste in its allusion. We now see the whole thing. The couplet, which is called an "epitaph"—the one thing wanting to complete its absurdity—is the high-flown compliment with which the speculator means to come over Newton's porter. But this same porter, knowing only that such a fight could only be flown by a man who had found the longitude, proceeds as in the second couplet; first to state his inference, and then to announce his conclusion.

*Three Visits to Madagascar during the Years 1853, 1854, 1856, including a Journey to the Capital, with Notices of the Natural History of the Country and of the present Civilization of the People.* By the Rev. William Ellis. Illustrated by Woodcuts from Photographs, &c. (Murray.)

THE questions opened out by this book are of such public interest at present, that we cannot err in predicting for it a success scarcely second to Dr. Livingstone's 'Journal.' Last year's occurrences in India, and still later observations in Japan, have done much, if not to remove ancient prejudice, at any rate to disturb ancient habits of thinking, educating, and governing. Any testimony which may strengthen us in principles of even-handed international justice, and determine us rather to colonize than to proselytize, to propagate what England holds dear more by the supremacy of example than by force, cannot fail to be welcome.

This testimony, a very remarkable chapter in the history of religion, is aptly supplied by the volume before us. Five-and-thirty years ago there existed a flourishing English mission, and a not inconsiderable commerce open to the world with Madagascar. A treaty had been concluded between this country and Madagascar for the sake of abolishing the slave trade. By way of compensating the native king for any loss he might sustain, an annual payment was made by Great Britain, and, strange as it may appear, this payment was made in ammunition and fire-arms. Our Government even sent over men to drill and train the Malagasy, and thus supplied with weapons of offence, the King of Madagascar became intent upon dominion, and having no foreign foes or allies whom he might help, or irritate, he confined himself to his own island, and made war only upon the neighbouring tribes. The Malagasy proving apt pupils in the art of war, it next became necessary for this country to communicate to Madagascar the art of peace. With this view missionaries were sent out, who diligently prepared grammars, wrote books, and established industrial schools. They also introduced Christianity. At first their religious efforts were apparently allowed, and successful. However, on the death of King Radama, either through the re-ascendancy of the old conservative pagans, or owing to the imprudent zeal of the missionaries themselves, or from both causes, fifteen years after their arrival the missionaries were required to cease teaching, to give up their books, and the religion which they imported was prohibited. Upon the departure of the missionaries, through the fear of further proselytism, it was ordered that no native should be removed from Madagascar, and that all European residents in the island should be henceforward subject to native law. The evasion of the Queen's order irritated the native Government, and the law offended the foreigners. These at once appealed to their respective Governments for redress. To an English and French Government it appeared needless to respect laws enacted by a half-civilized and unchristian country,—and for such a country to prescribe what was to be done by civilized foreigners was, according to the comity of nations, manifestly a *casus belli*. In 1845, three French and English men-of-war appeared before Tamatave, the principal port of Madagascar, to adjust differences. Not succeeding amicably, "they fired on the people, burned the town, landed and attacked the fort." Having killed a few natives, they were obliged to retire with the loss of thirteen of their number, whose skulls the Malagasy, according to custom, fixed up by way of warning. For eight years from this time all foreign trade and intercourse ceased, and though a French and English admiral made subsequent overtures, the natives declined all friendly relations. The Christianity, however, which had been implanted on this tropic rock had taken root, and still lived on, though lacking all care and kindly tendance. It was intended to be repressed, but in reality it was encouraged, by fine, by imprisonment, by slavery. Although suspected Christians were required to prove their innocence by drinking Tangena, or poison-water, the new religion thrived. It was practised in secret under the shelter of caves and woods, from which, when dragged forth, the natives underwent betrayal and death with the intrepidity of the early Christians. In 1849, after the Queen's son, a youth of seventeen, and also a Prince of high rank, had joined the new sect, the religion was subjected to still more violent persecution, 2,000 persons charged with Christianity being punished and eighteen put to death. Little



was known of Madagascar since then, save in occasional letters sent by the Malagasy to those of their countrymen who had taken refuge in the Mauritius. The politics of Madagascar undergoing a change in 1852, in the following year the author of this volume set out with the view of ascertaining the actual condition of the people, and the disposition of the native Government. The expedition was undertaken at the request of the London Missionary Society, by whose efforts a mission in Madagascar had been first established,—and the author has admirably discharged his task.

Mr. Ellis had the best qualifications for the mission. Besides being, as his book abundantly shows, a man of practised observation and intelligence, familiar with Nature in all her manifold forms, he had acquired by a long residence in the South Sea Islands a thorough knowledge of native habits and customs, and an acquaintance with the structure of the complex language which is common to those sunny latitudes. To him we had been indebted for the only outline of Madagascar since Marco Polo's time, for the figure of its bays and creeks, its conical hills and perilous harbours. Conversations with native Malagasy brought over for education to England, and association with scientific Englishmen and Frenchmen, had added much to his previous knowledge. Either by descriptions or drawings, he had been taught what floral or animal rarities there were to be found, and the proper *habitats* of flowers and plants. He carried with him a drawing of the curious *ouvirandra*, or lace-plant, which, submitted to the faithful eye of a native, might in the absence of pictorial language dodge an uncivilized conception at once to a floral bourn.

Knowing, too, how, to the unloveliest man, whether savage or civilized, there is something not unpleasing in having presented a portrait of himself, Mr. Ellis provided himself with a photographic apparatus. By this means he hoped to win favour with the natives, and also to bring home pictures of flowers and cities and men, whose genuineness could not be questioned. So equipped, our author set out in the middle of April, 1853. By the end of May he reached Table Bay, where he was joined by his friend Mr. Cameron, and the two sailed for the Mauritius. That island, with a memorial and good wishes from the merchants of the place, they quitted in a dirty little schooner, commanded by a dirty little skipper, for Madagascar. There, after a week's sail, they arrived, and saw the low grass-fringed shore and the white native flag floating over Tamatave, a little roadstead on the eastern coast. The sight of the skulls of the French and English men killed in 1845, still fixed on poles near the anchorage, did not suggest an easy or a happy landing. A canoeful of shoeless and stockingless natives, whose whole attire consisted of a hat of plaited grass or rushes, and a white scarf and comb, paddled forth officially to examine the vessel. The chief man spoke English after the manner of Tamatave, and upon hearing that the vessel only bore a petition from the merchants of the Mauritius, praying for the renewal of trade, gave what appears to us a very pertinent answer:—

"He said, if it was only a letter, that had been sent before, and the queen had returned her answer to the effect that no trade could be allowed until the money required as compensation for the insult and the wrong perpetrated in the attack on the country in 1845 had been paid. He asked if it was right to go to a country and shoot down the people because we did not like their laws? He soon informed us also that he had been a member of the embassy sent to Europe in 1857; that he

had visited France and England, and knew that whoever went to reside in either of these countries must be subject to the laws of the country so long as they remained there; that the laws of their queen were the laws of Madagascar, and if any one wanted to live there they must be subject to the queen's laws; if not, they must leave the country."

The envoys did not dispute these positions, which indeed were indisputable, but simply asked for permission to pay a visit to the Queen at Antananarivo, the capital. After waiting a day, they were invited to land and pass through a pretty sylvan custom-house. The harbour-master spoke a little English and asked questions relative to peace and war, Lord Palmerston, and—the London theatres. Upon these points it was not to be expected that a missionary could feel at home. After entering the harbour-master's house, and on the appearance of a tall, stout gentleman in a blue cap, Vandyck collar, purple scarf, and bare legs and feet, the conversation took a civilized turn. The gentleman was a Malagasy grandee, named Ranibehevitra, Father of Great Thoughts,—thirteenth honour, second in command, and chief judge of Tamatave. He inquired about railroads, steamships, the electric telegraph, and, last of all, the relations of England to America, communicating what had been reported in Madagascar, that America was about to invade India. Invasion was uppermost in his mind. He asked if England was likely to invade Madagascar; then, why the Queen of England had allowed them to be so treated, and, above all, why she had not offered reparation? Verbal assurances of friendship did not appear satisfactory to the Father of Great Thoughts. After observations upon the snuff-taking peculiarity of the Malagasy—their poverty of clothing—their language—their delight at seeing a copy of an English illustrated paper, and especially a figure of the old Duke,—Mr. Ellis gives a report of the trade of Madagascar. The exportation of cattle to the Mauritius, the collecting of gum, bees'-wax, and indian-rubber, for which a shrewd Yankee has contracted, the cultivation of rice, and the want of manufactured goods and small steamers, are the principal commercial points remarked upon by the traveller. In language, he was struck with the perfect identity of the Malagasy and the Eastern Polynesians in the names of numerals, as well as indigenous plants and flowers. The town he found empty, the natives having retired into the interior to fortify themselves against an anticipated English invasion. The most touching incident of his visit was an observation upon the state of the native Christian.—

"On one occasion, when one of the friendly natives whom we had expected to see entered the place where we were sitting, after looking earnestly at each of us for a few moments and almost mechanically giving us his hand, there came over his whole countenance such an expression as I had never before witnessed in any human being. It was not ecstasy, it was not terror, and yet an apparent blending of both, marked by an intensity of feeling but rarely seen. During the whole interview, which was long, there was a strange uneasiness mingled with evident satisfaction, which it would be difficult to describe. It would be unsuitable to make any mention of his name, or rank, or of the present circumstances of some, or the tragical end, on account of their faith, of others, most closely connected with him. Many others were often deeply affected, sometimes even to tears, when they found us unable to supply what they had so long and so earnestly desired. I met one day, in the house of an hospitable and friendly trader, a native chief, who, after making inquiries respecting several of the missionaries who had formerly resided in Madagascar, and telling me he had been the scholar of one of them, took my

hand, and, pressing it between both his own, expressed in French his pleasure in seeing me, and uttered, in the most earnest and deliberate manner, his fervent desire that the blessing of God might rest upon me. After he had left us, I asked my host if he knew who or what he was. He said he did not, that he was from the interior, and had only recently come to Tamatave."

Having procured, by showing one of the natives a drawing, a specimen of the beautiful *ouvirandra*, or lace-plant, which last summer formed one of the wonders at Kew,—having roamed the woods in quest of flowers, which he found everywhere strange and wild and beautiful,—pale blue and pink and yellow, lighting the earth, or shedding rare colour and odour from the decaying trees about which they had hung their flowery twine and tangle,—here little vincas no longer pining and sickly foreigners, but "thick-stalked, bushy, dark-leaved," every shoot covered with deep rose-coloured flowers, and on the trees, full, waxy, cream-yellow sesquipedalian orchids, five or six on a stalk. Some he photographed, others he carried away with him, and almost lost through the spite of the tipping little skipper, who ordered the cabin-boy to pour boiling water upon them.

The first visit procured the consent of the Malagasy to trade upon the payment of 15,000 dollars by way of compensation. To this the merchants of the Mauritius agreed. The native reply is a curious and notable document. We extract part of the official letter:—

"Now in regard to the 15,000 dollars, our superior officers have directed that the money be received, so we will receive it, and the trade will be opened. And thus will the trade be opened. As the custom duties do not belong to others (or to subjects), but to the Queen of Madagascar, so we will take the custom duties both on imports and exports as formerly—for we change not. And in regard to the exportation of slaves beyond the sea, Radama disliked that practice, and our queen has made no alteration; therefore we cannot export slaves beyond the sea. And this also has to be told to you. A certain European, a Frenchman, has taken possession of a place at Ibalay, as a port for ships, where he is residing, and erecting a house and a magazine. Our superior officers have therefore sent to drive him away beyond sea. We shall not kill him, but his property shall be taken as our spoil, for he has taken possession of a port. But though we have said we shall not kill him, yet, if he kills any of the soldiers, the soldiers will kill him. And this is told to you lest you should say,—Why, after trade is opened, do you again destroy the property of Europeans? And this also has to be told to you. If any European shall land at any place within the boundary of Madagascar, where there are not soldiers stationed, and take possession of that place as a port, such conduct will be an offence, and his property will be taken as our spoil, and he himself will be driven away beyond the sea. And this also has to be told to you, that, as each sovereign has established the law of the land, whether it be our sovereign or your sovereign, so in our land the things we do not sell are not to be shipped upon the sea; and in regard to the things you do not sell, you of course need not bring them for sale.—Farewell, health, &c. to you, saith RAINIKIETAKA, 13 Honour, Officer of the Palace."

Upon this second visit Mr. Ellis commenced housekeeping in Madagascar, and had greater opportunities of observing native life. The intelligence of the Malagasy especially struck him. Here is a picture of a Malagasy government clerk:—

"While I was talking with him one of his assistants or aides-de-camp entered with a couple of letters, which, at the chief's request, he read, and which the chief told him he must answer. The young man then went to a box at the side of the room, brought paper, pen, and ink, and seating himself cross-legged on the ground near the

lamp, laid a quire of paper on his knee, and having folded a sheet the chief raised himself upon his mat and dictated while his secretary wrote a reply. When the letter was finished the secretary read it aloud, and, the chief having approved, the writer brushed the sand adhering to his naked foot with the feathery end of his long pen upon the freshly written sheet to prevent its blotting, then folded his letter and departed to despatch it to its destination. There was something singularly novel and suggestive as to the processes by which the civilisation of nations is promoted in the spectacle I had witnessed. Little more than thirty years before the language of Madagascar was an unwritten language; a native who had been educated at Mauritius was the only writer in the country, and he wrote in a foreign tongue; but now, without any of the appliances which are usually connected with a secretary's desk or office, a quiet, unpretending young man, seated on a mat on the floor in a low dark cottage three hundred miles from the capital of the country, and with his paper on his knee, receives and writes with accuracy and ease the orders or instructions of his superior; and while the latter reclines in his sickness on his mats spread on the floor in his leaf-thatched hut, as his fathers had done for generations before, he has only to utter his wishes or his orders, and these are conveyed to those whom they concern with as much authenticity and correctness as the most formal despatch from an office of the most civilised nation."

Everywhere he remarked the aptness and the eagerness of the youths for knowledge, and could not help expressing his regret that they were cut off from those sources of knowledge which only books and schools can supply. Violins and musical instruments were eagerly inquired for. The photographs of course excited wonderment, and were attributed to *Zanahary*, "a word they sometimes use for God."

Communications were held chiefly by writing, the travellers proposing questions and the native visitors writing down answers. Considerable anxiety was exhibited upon points of geography, respecting railways, steamers, and the electric telegraph. Though public schools no longer existed, Mr. Ellis found the chief men sensible of their value. He was informed "that books with the words arranged in lines extending across the page were prohibited; but that books with the words arranged in columns—I suppose spelling-books—would be gladly received."

Special interest is the account of the persecutions of the native Christians, and the steadfastness with which they maintained in secret their faith. Throughout the historical parallels are striking.

"Multitudes were reduced to slavery, sold in the public markets, and subjected to all the ordinary miseries resulting from separation from their nearest relatives, frequently with two extra conditions intended to enhance the bitterness of their cup, viz., that they should only be sold to those who would engage to make them labour severely and continuously, and that their relatives or friends should not be allowed to redeem them, but that they should be, as it was expressed, like weeds of the waste, bowing down their heads till they died."

The native account of the last persecution in 1849, which the author gives in substance, is full of interest:—

"Numbers were informed against, and apprehended by officers of government bearing a silver spear designated 'The hater of lies,' and numbers, on the requisition of the government, acknowledged their having engaged in Christian worship. The nature of their offence may be inferred from the subjoined recital of the practices of which they were accused during the last persecution. When a number of them were then arraigned, it was asked by the chief officer, 'What is this that you do? This that the queen hates—that which says believe

in it or him and obey the gospel; refusing to fight and quarrel with each other; refusing to swear by their sisters with a stubbornness like that of stones or wood; observing the Sabbath as a day of rest; the taking of the juice of the grape and a little bread, and invoking a blessing on the head, and then falling down to the ground, and when the head is raised, the tears running down from the eyes. Now, are you to do these things, or are you not?—for such things, it is said, are done by the praying people, and on this account the people are made to take the oath.' Then Ramary stood up before the people, and said, 'I believe in God, for He has made all things, and I follow (or believe) the gospel of God. And in regard to fighting or quarrelling, if we, who are one people, fight and quarrel (among ourselves), what good would be done? But if the enemies of our country come, the servants of God will fight. And in regard to swearing, if the truth is told, does swearing make the truth a lie? And, if a lie is told, does swearing make the lie truth? For the truth is truth, and a lie is a lie, whether sworn to or not. I put my trust in God, and in Jesus Christ, the Saviour and Redeemer of all; He is able to be that to all that believe.' Of the numbers implicated some idea may be formed from the fact, that at one time and at one place, 37 who had explained or preached the Word were reduced to slavery with their wives and children; 42 who had possessed books were made slaves, and their property seized; 27 who had possessed books, and who had preached, or explained, were made slaves with their wives and children; 6 with whom it was a second offence were imprisoned; 2055 had paid one dollar each; 18 had been put to death; 14 hurled from the steep rock; and 4 burnt alive. Those who had been appointed to die were treated with the greatest indignity. They were wrapped in old torn or dirty mats, and rags were stuffed into their mouths. Seventeen of them had been tied each along a pole, and had been thus carried between two men bearing the pole on their shoulders to the place where sentence was to be pronounced. One of their number being a young female, walked behind the rest. Four of them being nobles were not killed in the ordinary way, as there is an aversion to the shedding of the blood of nobles—they were therefore sentenced to be burned. When the sentence was pronounced, some derided, and the condemned were then carried away to the places of execution. The four nobles were burned alive in a place by themselves. Two of them, viz. Andriampirany and Ramanandalana, were husband and wife, the latter expecting to become a mother. At the place of execution life was offered them if they would take the required idolatrous oath. Declining to do this, they were bound, and laid on the pile of wood or placed between split poles, more wood being heaped upon them, and the pile was then kindled. Amidst the smoke and blaze of the burning wood the pangs of maternity were added to those of an agonising death, and at this awful moment the martyr's child was born. I asked my informants what the executioners or bystanders did with the babe: they answered, 'Thrust it into the flames, where its body was burned with its parents', its spirit to ascend with theirs to God.' The remaining fourteen were taken to a place of common execution, whither a number of felons who had been sentenced to death were also taken to be executed together with the Christians. The latter were put to death by being thrown over a steep precipice—the Tarpeian Rock of Antananarivo."

A visit to the capital, and the remarkable palace of King Radama, with its wainscotted marquetric-like walls, a conversation with the Prince, and a royal audience, are graphically described. We commend our readers, architectural, botanical, political, or theological, to this excellent book.

*Heraldry in History, Poetry, and Romance.* By Ellen J. Millington. (Chapman & Hall.)

THE object of this lady's work is no less than to restore "the noble study of Heraldry" to "its proper place,"—which, as we gather from the

whole performance, she considers to be the place which it held in Europe in the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries. The grandeur and comprehensiveness of the scheme deserve admiration; but we must be pardoned for hinting a doubt or two of its practicability. To make Heraldry what it was, some other restorations must be effected,—the Feudal System, for instance—Chivalry—Norman Nobility—Gothic Architecture—Medieval Manners—must be set going again before their outward symbolism can be more actually available. In short, the worthy dame or damsel (she will thank us for using the Norman appellations) has, throughout a nicely-written volume, done what the "*paysant*" or "*rusticus*" (need we remind her that we have read Sir John Ferne) calls putting the cart before the horse. She sees—what is true (though it is not the whole truth)—that heraldry was a part of the symbolism of the Middle Ages,—but she argues as if these ages owed their qualities to their symbols, and not their symbols to their qualities. Accordingly, she seems to think that if we all took to understanding the real intention of azure and gules,—the origins of chevrons, fusils, and frets,—we should bloom out presently in the style of Aymer de Valence or Giles de Argentine. With her the symbol is greater than the fact. She objects to the Garter having been bestowed on the Sultan, whereas, consistently, she ought to repudiate our accepting the Sultan for ally and *protégé*,—from which, the really important fact, naturally followed the ceremony which she condemns. In the same way, she tells us, that knighthood has ceased to be regarded just in proportion as its antique ceremonies have fallen away. Very true. But not because of the decay of ceremony: for if that be true, why should not we dub a mayor with every ancient formality, and so secure his being received with the same romantic reverence as Bayard or the Black Prince? The philosophy of our authoress, indeed, is so shallow, that we are obliged to put a mark of critical "abatement" on her lozenge,—in spite of a certain kindness that we have both for her subject and her sentiment.

But the truth is, that her whole view of the subject is too sentimental, and that this is a fault which attaches to half the writers about the times with which she deals. The old feudal men had a strong dash of sentiment. They came from a race that had produced Sagas and Eddas, and were ancestors of a race which gloried by-and-by in the 'Fairie Queen.' They said, did, and wrote many of those touching things which strike the heart and wake the fancy when we read the Chronicles, or the ballads, or the monumental inscriptions. And so, of course, there was some sentiment also in heraldry,—with its escallops and water-bowgets bringing hints of the dreamy heat of Syria,—with its innumerable forms of representing the sacred cross. But just as some of the men who carried these charges on their shields were rough, roystering, blustering fellows, living at free quarters on the monks of Croyland, or killing the game of the Bishop of Ely, so it is absurd to look for nothing but sentiment in any department of their life. Heraldry, like other things, had its utilitarian side, its humorous side, its bits of whim and fancy, and so forth,—to all of which the present writer is wholly blind, or, if not blind, indifferent. She will see nothing but romance, and will take a legend at any time rather than seek for an explanation. The following passage illustrates her system:—

"I cannot resist the temptation of selecting one more from the numberless anecdotes and legends, both historical and romantic, which are connected with Heraldry and armorial devices. The family



of Montmorency originally bore on a shield or, a Cross argent, quartering four allersions azure, but these Arms were changed by Philip Augustus, even on the field of battle, after the victory of Bouvines. Mathieu de Montmorency, who had there performed prodigies of valour, with his own hand captured twelve banners, which he presented to the king. The blood was flowing from his honourable wounds, and Philip Augustus, dipping his finger in the crimson stream, traced with it a Cross, instead of the silver Cross, upon his shield, which, being placed upon a field of gold, was contrary to the rules of Heraldry, metal upon metal being considered 'foul and false' blazonry. The monarch at the same time exclaimed, 'Oh, valiant man, I will that from henceforth you bear upon your shield, instead of the Cross argent, a Cross gules, and that you quarter twelve allersions (already described as eagles unarmèd, that is, without beak or claws) on your escutcheon, four in each quarter, instead of one, as at present.' In some cases the armorial bearings are determined by the name of the family: the Godolphins of Cornwall, for instance, bear a white eagle, that bird being in the ancient Cornish dialect called godolphin; and the Botelers, another old Cornish family, have three toads, the old French for a toad being bote. John Lion, Chancellor of Scotland in 1280, was, as Holinshed informs us, 'à laine by James Lyndesay, Earl of Crawford. This John Lion had grown into such high favour with King Robert, that he gave him his daughter, the Ladie Elizabeth, in marriage, with diverse possessions in lands, called Glemmis. From him the surname of Lion descended to his family, and in remembrance of his royal alliance they bore in their Arms, the "lion and lilies" with the tressie, in form and fashion as the King of Scotland beareth hys, save that they lions are placed on a black field.' Such anecdotes as the above sufficiently prove that Heraldry is far from being a barren science of names and technicalities, as even these last are full of interest when rightly understood; but centuries have elapsed since any, save heralds and antiquarians, considered them worthy of time or study. The first decline of Heraldry may be traced to that unhappy period when laws and religion were alike subverted for a time, and Charles the First, of blessed memory, expired on the scaffold, erected for him at the bidding of the tyrant Cromwell. During the Commonwealth, when Cromwell held the reins of government, every link of hereditary nobility was broken or spurned, and the noblest of our aristocracy, those who could not stoop to pay allegiance to the murderer of their king, fled for refuge to the Continent."

Now, the Montmorency story here is a myth of a kind which every nation produces. Evidence for it there is none. On the other hand, Mr. Planché makes an excellent suggestion on the subject of these allersions or eagles carried by the Montmorencys. He reminds us ('Pursuivant of Arms,' p. 90) that Mathew de Montmorency, who died in 1162, married Adelais, daughter of the Count of Savoy,—that the arms of Savoy (first seen on a charter of 1206) are an eagle,—and that the Montmorency family most likely assumed the eagles from that alliance. Analogy, the practice of several houses, favours this view,—and why, we should like to know, is it less poetic, after all? Does it detract anything from the proved valour of the Montmorencys?—or has anybody thought worse of the early Romans since Niebuhr cleared away the wild flowers of fiction that had gathered round their first turrets and walls?

Our authoress underrates the importance of *canting* arms. They are constantly found, and very early,—a strong proof, when men chose an object which was a mere pun upon their names, that less solemn influences than religion were mixed up with heraldry. According to her, it is a kind of degradation for the Gurneys of Norfolk to have a *gurnard* fish for a crest. Why, then, should the Herizes have carrierp hedgehogs (*herissons*), the Capravilles goats, and so on?

Sometimes she makes errors about facts that admit of no controversy. The decline of heraldry was complained of before the age of Charles. The Courtenays were never Earls of Courtenay, but of Devon, and not three earls of them, but only one, "perished on the scaffold during the wars of the Roses." The "old Scotch family of Douglas" most assuredly carry "arg, a heart, gu, crowned," and for the reason she assigns; but why omit to mention the mullets?—

The bloody heart was in the field,  
And in the chief three mullets stood,  
The cognizance of Douglas blood.

—These "three mullets" are highly important and suggestive, for they point to a probable identity of origin between the Douglasses and the Murrays,—a theory held by the best later antiquaries since old Chalmers's Fleming "Theobald" was deposed from the head of their pedigree. We rather wonder that we did not find the "dark grey man" in the pages before us; he is as real as the ancestor she attributes to the old Norman Hays.

But it would be unfair to be too critical on the Dame Ellen Millington—as she would have been called in the days of the Dame Juliana Berners—for assuredly she is critical on nothing or nobody herself. She believes all old stories and old dreams with a credulity which is pleasant to see, though not easy to imitate. We agree with her that Heraldry ought not to be forgotten,—that it is valuable in helping us to study the life of old Europe,—and that in itself it is pretty and suggestive. But, beyond doubt, she urges its merely romantic and religious character too far,—and overrates the efficacy its renewed study may be supposed to have in influencing our modern life. With these deductions, we are happy to say, she has written an agreeable volume, of which the tone and taste are pure and poetic, and the style superior to much that comes before us for critical examination.

*A Handbook for Travellers in Kent and Sussex.*  
With Map. (Murray.)

DURING the long reign of George the Third, that home-staying sovereign never once saw the coast of a foreign land. Of his own kingdom he saw less than a shopkeeper of our own day sees in the course of his annual holidays. The monarch setting the fashion of stay-at-home ways, people in easy circumstances remained at home also, and, like the king, dined early. Then, the facilities of motion were not so abundant as at present, and the cost was infinitely greater. An autumn journey to North Wales, in the third George's later days, sometimes occupied eight-and-forty hours, and made the traveller five pounds the poorer. Now, you may pass a pleasant morning within sight of Snowdon, dine in London on the same day, and not be forty shillings the worse for it in purse. In the old King's time, the richest *paterfamilias* thought an expedition to Weymouth an event that was not to be frequently repeated. In our faster days, the heads of establishments run off to the Pyramids,—the sons turn up in Norway, Italy, or Nova Scotia,—and the ladies are everywhere, at the Lakes, on the mountains, scouring Ireland or Scotland with return-tickets, or enduring a month's fleeing with alacrity at pretentious, beautiful, and beggarly Llandudno.

There is a tradition extant among old Court servants in Paris, and ex-officials of royal palaces at home, that George the Fourth, in his youth, paid a visit *incog.* to the French capital. The matter is told with so much circumstance that it cannot be true; and if the young Prince ever desired to achieve such an expedition, that

would have been quite sufficient to induce his amiable father to withhold his assent. The First Gentleman, however, emancipated himself soon after he had gained a crown and lost a wife; and a few weeks' absence from England, spent for the most part in his German dominions—of the history of whose people and manners he knew no more than he did of those of Scotland, when he appeared among decent people in the garb of a thieving cateran—was all the ground that His Majesty had whereon to found a claim of admission upon the record of illustrious travellers.

And how great was the official and local fussiness when this gentleman-king departed from and returned to his kingdom of Great Britain! The happy spot selected for this double felicitous event was a point of one of the counties which the book named at the head of this article illustrates,—namely, Ramsgate, in Kent. The event itself is not forgotten, nor the ungraceful column raised by grateful people, to commemorate the great incident in the annals of the favoured port. The compiler, however, might have said something of the absurd and mendacious inscriptions on that column. It is there that is given a testimonial in favour of the best-wigged Prince in Christendom, which will sorely mislead Horace Walpole's ex-savages who come hither to read the history of our race and the quality of our rulers in the monuments and stone documents of a once-existing England. Let us warn those scholars against being misled by the emphatic record laudatory of George the Fourth on the Ramsgate obelisk. There are two inscriptions,—one in English, the other in Latin. It is in the dead language that we have the lively and laudatory lie, in which we, the world at large, and Patagonian gentlemen or New Zealand travellers of a century to come, are duly and audaciously informed that George the Fourth was a monarch who was singularly respected by his own people and revered by those of foreign nations:—

Quem sui unice colant,  
Venerantur externi!

One of the great uses of the volume before us is that it fairly opens up new country to travellers generally. We are satisfied that there are scores of pedestrians who have traversed both Kent and Sussex, in their length and breadth, and who fancy they are familiarly acquainted with every green lane in either county, and yet who will find fresh fields and pastures new,—occupation for many a grey day in summer,—the best of summer days for pedestrians, laid out for them in this volume.

Let us remark, by the way, that these and other travellers will not always find their experience accord with what is set down in the 'Handbook'; and occasionally they will meet with matters of interest not mentioned in "Murray" at all. As an instance of the former, we may notice the account given of the origin of the word Ramsgate (p. 197):—"Rimm's gate, the Gate of Rimm, the British name of Thanet-Gate, both here and on the Flemish coast, signifying a passage between dunes or cliffs to the sea." Now, if the traveller visits the old parish church at St. Lawrence he will see how a gallant sea-captain sleeping beneath a ponderous tombstone has had it emphatically recorded thereon that he, the sleeper, died at Ramsgate, or "Romans' Gate," *portus Romanorum*, and thereby showing his determination to ignore any obscure chief or deity, to be imposed on him by the name of Rimm.

Hard is the trial on a man's devotion who attends at St. Lawrence,—that fine ancient church which is less a disgrace to those who allowed it to fall into decay than to the barbarians who have affected to repair it. When



the eye roves over this building, the heart knoweth no charity for the savages who have defaced it, and who scorned the example given them by Silver Penny at Mongcham! Tranquillity of mind returns, however, when the traveller has passed by the epitaphs in the churchyard, and pauses before a monument some notice of which should have found place in the 'Handbook' which we are examining. We allude to the Dunmore monument, which is so proud an object near the humble and honoured grave of Lieut. Woolward, erst one of Nelson's midshipmen. Lord Dunmore was the last English governor, or vice-King of Virginia; and beneath the little pile which goes by his name lies dust that was of some note in our days and in the old time before us. Here rests all that was mortal of Lord Dunmore's daughter, the Duchess of Sussex, but not *per legem terræ*. There, too, lies her son Augustus d'Este, who strove so gallantly and so fruitlessly to prove that he had good right to be registered in the book of royal highnesses. In this good company, too, lies an attorney, — a man of humble birth, of whom his widow makes record that by industry and integrity he rose from small beginnings to the dignity of Lord High Chancellor of England, and married (we may add) the cousin of Her Majesty, and daughter of the Duke of Sussex, once so well known to us by the name of 'Mademoiselle d'Este,' now so well respected under the title of Lady Truro.

If this monument be little seen it is because of the churlish barrier which keeps the public from access to the churchyard during the week, and because of the eagerness with which loiterers are hounded from among the tombs after service on Sundays. But there is compensation for the curious traveller, and that near at hand. There is not one in a thousand of the sojourners on the sands, buzzing there the whole summer's day, who is, probably, aware of the majestic sleeping-place of the Saxons which is within the compass of a walk for an invalid, and which is made up, if not of as noble, at least as interesting dust as any that rests in hallowed or unconsecrated ground. For a description of this remarkable locality, we will refer to the 'Handbook' itself:—

"The hill of Osengall, about 1½ mile from Ramsgate, should be visited as well for the sake of its noble view as for the interesting associations connected with the site. In cutting the railway through the chalk of which the hill consists, it was found that the whole of its summit was covered with the graves of the first Saxon settlers in Thanet — about 200 of which are supposed to have been destroyed, and their contents thrown carelessly aside, before the attention of Mr. Rolfe of Sandwich was called to the spot. He at once obtained exclusive permission to excavate in different parts of the hill; and numerous graves have been opened by him since the summer of 1846. 'The graves are dug into the chalk, on an average not more than 4 feet deep, and often less. They lay apparently in rows, and were no doubt originally covered, like the Saxon graves in other parts of the island, with low mounds or barrows, which have been levelled with the surrounding soil by the action of wind and weather.' The remains found in the graves are all of the heathen period—the latter part of the fifth and sixth centuries, 'and illustrate a period of the history of our island concerning which we have no other authentic record. Their peculiar interest arises from the circumstance that it was the custom of the Anglo-Saxons, before their conversion to Christianity, to bury their dead in their best garments, with their arms and personal ornaments, and with every variety of implement and utensil to which they had shown any attachment' (Wright). Strings of glass and amber beads, coins (æcattas, and in one instance a fresh and unworn gold Byzantine coin of the Emperor Justin, who reigned from 518 to 527), brooches, and wae-

pons (spear-heads, swords, knives, and fragments of shields), are the principal objects found. In one grave was discovered 'a beautiful pair of bronze scales, delicately shaped, and a complete set of weights formed out of Roman coins.' Some few of the graves are decidedly Roman—and in these the interment has been made in the Roman and not in the Saxon manner—indicating that 'a Roman and a Saxon population lived simultaneously, and probably mixed together, in the Isle of Thanet.' At whatever period the interments commenced here, they must have been continued up to the time of Ethelbert—a fact which gives an additional interest to his interview with Augustine, which, whether it occurred at Ebbesfleet or above Minster, must have taken place in full view of the great Saxon cemetery where the 'followers of Hengist and Horsa' had been interred for at least two centuries. The view from Osengall, in all its main features, resembles that already noticed above Minster—'a noble burial-place for men whose birthright it was to play with the ocean, and who had so recently made themselves masters of the valleys that lay extended below.'"

We turn from the county which contains the above interesting remains, with the remark, that with this Guide in his hand the traveller has sure access to many a new delight. Old families, old mansions, old sayings, old customs, with all succeeding novelties, here find record. The most important historical incidents are not forgotten when a locality is under description, and Kent, famous for cherries and hops, has, perhaps, never been better illustrated. For our own parts, we know of no county wherein a traveller is so forcibly and continually reminded of old reality and old romance. Only a few weeks ago we found ourselves in the neighbourhood of Deal,—the place was a desolate place, but it was called *Lilliput!* and a gaunt fellow there asked us for alms, but he called it *largesse!* It was like meeting Gulliver and the Conqueror, Dean Swift and William—hand in hand!

Sussex, too, has its memories. We never hear the name of this pleasant county uttered without remembering the condition in which the people were found when the Apostle Wilfred first went among them. The good missionary taught them not only Christianity, but fishing. Previous to that period, all that the South Saxons could accomplish, in the way of Halieutics, was the catching of eels. But, to do this well requires some art, and, by a little enlightenment, the Sussexians became in time as slippery as eels themselves.

It used to be said that a Sussex man was satisfied with small mercies. It was, perhaps, for this reason that Queen Mary made an Earl of Sussex happy by permitting him always to cover his head in her presence. Burnet remarks, somewhere in his 'History of the Reformation,' that the above-named Earl was the only peer in England on whom this honour was ever conferred. In this assertion, however, Burnet was incorrect, if he means that such a poor favour had never before been granted! King John granted the same privilege to a De Coucy, and the present Lord Forester has in his possession the original grant from Henry the Eighth to John Forester, of Watling Street, Salop, of the privilege of wearing his hat in the presence of the King.

"South-downs!" Is not that a word to endear to a practical, aye! and to a poetical mind, this county of Sussex? What happiness there is associated with the name! The man never lived who suffered from indigestion after partaking of haunch or loin from a Sussex South-down; and it deserves to be noted that on the downs themselves, so-named, the "rot" was never known to be caught by sheep. By the way, the woolly people generally are only

gregarious in a certain sense; they are, otherwise, exclusive enough, and do not associate out of their own respective classes. This was illustrated some years ago in Lord Egremont's park, where he kept three large flocks of South-down, Hereford, and Dishley breeds. These three flocks kept themselves perfectly distinct, although each had as much opportunity of mixing with the other as they had with themselves.

Of Sussex cows, too, there is something curious to be noted. Young, in his celebrated "Survey," says quaintly of them, that they "keep themselves almost beef while they give milk,"—the yield of milk being rather rich in quality than abundant in quantity. And then, Sussex marble! A Sussex man has good warrant to be proud if he only look at Canterbury Cathedral, which is mostly built therewith. Then, they who love a savour of the unlawful with the heroic may be proud of the memory of the old Sussex smugglers. In old times, the extent and the profit of smuggling were equal to the boldness and cool courage with which it was carried on. Fortunes were often made by a few years' successful runs,—though occasionally a little of what the law called "murder" was mixed up in the vocation, and then it might happen to a likely lad that he ended his life on the gallows; but then his luckier brother terminated his in his handsome mansion, the master of which was, perhaps, of the quorum, and whose old vocation, like the practical calling of some early Greeks, noted by Thucydides, "was by no means at that time an employment of reproach, but rather an instrument of glory." The glory attached to the calling of *contrabandista* continued down to a late period; Lord Byron, when at Hastings, in 1814, boasted of being engaged in "smuggling neat brandy and handkerchiefs"; and Charles Lamb has further glorified the defunct profession by energetically declaring:—"I like a smuggler; he is the only honest thing!" But the day of these honest thieves has passed away; progress has swept over them, as the rail has over the site of the fine old manor-house of the Etchingham, the lords of which place could be counted unbroken from Henry the Third to Elizabeth.

This leads us to the consideration of Sussex good men and Sussex great families. The subject is tempting, but it would carry us too far, so rich and extensive is it, as is sufficiently indicated, though only indicated, in the present volume. A Sussex man may be proud of them as, in turning these pages, he finds many of them named; but he must be modest, too, for the county has its contrasts in this way, and, at no great distance of intervening time, gave to the world Selden—and Titus Oates!

Sussex, perhaps, was most favourable to the founding of wealthy families, when the whole county was the Birmingham of England. Of the old iron-works, some of which were possessed by William Penn, there are very interesting details,—and from these we take a closing extract as a sample of the information conveyed in this Handbook:—

"The period at which the iron of Sussex was first worked is quite unknown. The Rev. Edward Turner of Maresfield has, however, discovered Roman relics in a cinder-bed in his parish, indicating an extensive settlement. Many coins, mostly of Vespasian, Samian ware, and other articles, have been found here; and Roman coins have since been discovered in cinder-beds at Sedlescombe, at Westfield, and at Framfield (the cinders are the scoræ of disused furnaces, and are now turned to account in repairing the roads). It is probable, however, that the Britons were acquainted with these iron-fields before the Roman invasion. Caesar describes the use of iron rings for coin, and asserts that iron was produced in the

maritime districts, though in small quantity. It is not clear, though it is probable, that the ore continued to be worked by the Saxons. The iron-beds of Sussex are not mentioned in Domesday, although some others are. The earliest record of the works occurs in the murage grant made by Henry III. to the town of Lewes in 1266. \* \* In 1290 payment was made to Master Henry of Lewes for iron-work for the monument of Henry III. in Westminster Abbey; and 3,000 horse-shoes and 29,000 nails are recorded as having been provided by Peter de Walsingham, Sheriff of Surrey and Sussex (13 Edw. II.), for the expedition against Scotland. The oldest existing article of Sussex iron remains in Burwash Church, and is a cast-iron monumental slab, with a cross, and an inscription in relief. It is of the 14th century, and probably unique. The inscription, in Longobardic letters, is 'Orate P. Annema Ihone Coline, Mistress Joan Collins having possibly been an 'iron-mistress' at Sockenesh furnace in Brightling, where the Collins family was settled. Andirons and other articles of the 15th century are still found in some numbers in old mansions and farmhouses; and work of the 16th century is comparatively common. Some of the banded guns of wrought iron preserved in the Tower of London, and dating from the reign of Henry VI., were of Sussex manufacture. A mortar, formally remaining at Eridge Green, in the parish of Frant, is said to have been the first made in England; and it is probable that most of the pieces employed in our continental wars of the 14th and 15th centuries were manufactured in Sussex. These hooped guns were superseded by cannon cast in an entire piece, and bored, as at present. The first of these iron cannon ever produced in England were cast at Buxted, by Ralf Hoge, or Hogge, in 1543 (35 Hen. VIII.). At the commencement of his work he was assisted by French and Flemish gunsmiths, but afterwards 'made by himself ordnance of cast iron of diverse sorts.' The Hogge family resided at Hog House, near Buxted Church; and over the door of their ancient dwelling their rebus, a hog, with the date 1581, may still be seen. The name seems to have become confounded with that of Huggett; since at Huggett's furnace, between Buxted and Mayfield, the first iron ordnance is said by tradition to have been cast:—

Master Huggett and his man John,  
They did cast the first cannon—

runs the local rhyme. Many Huggetts still carry on the trade of blacksmiths in East Sussex. The trade increased rapidly during the 16th century, when many Sussex families enriched by it assumed the rank of gentry. Nor was it neglected by those of more ancient descent. Ashburnhams, Pelhams, Sidneys, and Howards engaged in it to the destruction of ancestral oak and beech, and with all the apparent ardour of Birmingham and Wolverhampton men in these times. Others of lesser rank eagerly followed, the Fullers recognizing the profit they gained in their motto, 'Carbone et forcipibus.' The destruction of woods throughout the county began to be noticed early in the 16th century, and some provisions were made by Henry VIII. and Elizabeth against its increase. But the waste still continued. John Norden, in his 'Surveyor's Dialogue' (1607), asserts that there were in Sussex nearly 140 hammers and furnaces for iron, each of which consumed every 24 hours from 2 to 4 loads of charcoal. But there was, he thought, some doubt whether the clearance was altogether hurtful, since 'people bred among woods are naturally more stubborn and uncivil than in the champion countries.' \* \* Although the Forest Ridge of Sussex still contains much timber, the great woods of the Ashdown district entirely disappeared during the period of the ironworks, and the South Downs themselves are at present scarcely more bare and treeless. \* \* The casting of brass was extensively carried on, and bell-founding successfully practised. (A new peal for Eastbourne was cast at Chiddingly in 1651; the bells of Hailsham were cast on Bell Bank, a spot near the town.) Steel was manufactured at Warbleton (where is a place called 'Steel-forgeland') and at Robertsbridge. The site of an iron-work was chosen near to beds of ore and to some available water-power. Artificial ponds were generally constructed by dams of earth against the

stream, with an outlet of masonry for the supply of water, by means of which the wheel connected with the machinery of the hammer or the furnace was set in motion. Many of the finest sheets of water in Sussex are thus due to the iron-works. Other meadows, once converted into ponds and pools, have again been drained. The trade reached its greatest extent in the 17th century; and, as late as 1724, the iron manufacture was still considered the chief interest of the county, but the decline had already commenced. The vast consumption of wood rendered the production of iron in this district more expensive than in the localities where coal-mines and iron-ore are close together; hence competition with them became hopeless, though the works continued as late as 1750. Farnhurst in West Sussex and Ashburnham in the eastern division of the county were the last places at which they were carried on. The Ashburnham furnace was in work at the end of the last century. The principal existing remains of Sussex iron, besides the hooped guns already mentioned, are—andirons and chimney-backs, dating from the 14th to the 17th centuries (the work of these varies in character, but is sometimes very good and graceful), and monumental slabs, dating from the early part of the 17th century to the time at which the manufacture ceased altogether. \* \* One other relic of the Sussex works should here be mentioned: the balustrades round St. Paul's Cathedral, weighing, together with 7 gates, about 200 tons, were cast in the parish of Lamberhurst, at a cost of 11,202*l.* 0*s.* 6*d.* A furnace near Mayfield disputes this honour, which really, however, belongs to 'Gloucester Furnace' at Lamberhurst, where the annual consumption of wood was 200,000 cords. Cannon cast in this furnace are said to have been conveyed by smugglers for the use of French privateers during the war with England. The discovery of this, it is also asserted, caused the withdrawal of many Government contracts and the consequent decline of the works at Lamberhurst. The iron-works belonging to the Crown and to all royalists were destroyed by Sir William Waller after the taking of Chichester and Arundel in 1643.

From the above remarks, the merits we have pointed out, and the extracts we have made, our readers will be justified in inferring that the 'Handbook of Kent and Sussex' is a really valuable book. If everything is not said in it that might have found admittance, there is nothing said but what will convey useful information to some and pleasant remembrance to others.

*Letters written during the Siege of Delhi.* By H. H. Greathed, Esq., late of the Bengal Civil Service. Edited by his Widow. (Longman & Co.)

THE Siege of Delhi is, without doubt, one of the most brilliant achievements of the English army, and there will ever be a permanent interest attaching to it. That interest, however, has become one which rather seeks the page of the historian than that of the letter-writer or the collector of anecdote. Mr. Greathed's letters would have had thousands of readers had they been published soon after they were written, but we fear their appearance is now too late. They will, however, be of service to the historian of the Mutiny, and as a record of the sagacity, zeal and manly character of the writer himself they have a special and distinct value.

Mr. Hervey Harris Greathed, the author of these letters, was the younger brother of Col. Greathed, C.B., who commanded a detachment of Her Majesty's 8th Foot at the Siege of Delhi, and afterwards specially distinguished himself in command of one of the pursuing columns, with which he defeated the rebels at Bulandshahr, and again at Agra. Mr. Greathed left Haileybury in June, 1836, passing through that College with the highest credit. After holding various diplomatic appointments, in

the Panjáb and Rájputána, he was appointed Commissioner at Mirat in 1855. In the beginning of the eventful year of the mutinies, he showed himself alive to the impending danger, as is proved by his writing as follows, some weeks before the grand outbreak:—

"The gulf between the European and the Asiatic has naturally grown wider, the latter being a stationary character, and among mortal men superiority must be met by more or less hate; but, as our power of combination increases and theirs decreases, as long as we feel ourselves in the right, we have nothing to fear. The native army is becoming contemptible; their martial spirit has waned, as might be expected, from our treading all warlike propensities out of the people; and they have no longer the virtues of militiamen, and are neither formidable to foes, nor useful as watchmen. If we wish to have a serviceable native army in this Presidency, we must cease to recruit from the Hindoos of Oudh and Behar, and draw more largely on the warlike tribes across the Sutledge; it is at present a useless expense, and our only source of uneasiness."

In the terrible outbreak at Mirat Mr. and Mrs. Greathed had a very narrow escape. They were in concealment on the roof of their house, while the mutineers were plundering it, and could hear them yelling for their blood. The wretches had set fire to the building, and just as the flames got the ascendancy, and the smoke was becoming intolerable, Mr. Greathed and his wife were saved by the presence of mind and courage of their head servant, Guláb Khán. He went up boldly to the mutineers, and told them it was no use their searching in the house for his master and mistress, but if they would follow him he would show them where they were concealed. Before the murderous wretches could return, mad with the deception that had been practised upon them, their intended victims had escaped, which they had no sooner done than the house fell in with a crash. Guláb Khán, who was himself in imminent danger, but was dextrous enough to elude the fury of the mob, was afterwards rewarded by the Governor-General with a gift of a thousand rupees and a pension of a hundred rupees a year.

When the force under Brigadier Wilson moved out from Mirat to join the army of retribution before Delhi, Mr. Greathed accompanied it as political officer; and when Col. Greathed joined the army with the 8th Regiment, three brothers of this family were to be seen serving in the besieging ranks, in different departments, but each with unsurpassed zeal and merits. The younger brother, Lieut. Wilberforce Greathed, of the Engineers, is shown by these pages to be a noble soldier, and a credit to the splendid corps to which he belongs. He was severely wounded in the storming of the city, and was ever amongst the foremost during the siege.

The general tone of the descriptions given in these letters of the actions before Delhi is coloured by a consideration for the feelings of the person to whom the letters are addressed. Mr. Greathed was writing to his wife, and, therefore, naturally made the best of everything, but still his buoyant spirits and undoubting confidence in the final triumph of the English arms, do honour to his memory, and show that he was a man fitted to hold the high position he occupied. We do not propose to extract largely from his battle-scenes; and this, not for the reason given by Capt. Nixon, Mr. Colvin's aide-de-camp, who writes with more candour than tact, "we have received an account of the engagements on the 1st and 2nd from Mr. Greathed, but as a civilian's description of military operations is never worth much, I hope you will let us hear of it." We pass over the scenes described by Mr. Greathed, rather be-



cause they have been painted by many pens, and the edge of the public appetite regarding them has been taken off. There are, however, a few novelties in the pages before us, and we select one or two of these. Mr. Greathed had always "his own correspondent" within the walls of Delhi, and the following is an extract from one of his letters:—

"I saw an amusing and truthful account of the king's 'darbar' held yesterday, written by an eyewitness. Each speaker adduced some story of the ferocity and cruelty of the English: one said a council of war had been held to discuss the propriety of putting every Hindostanee soldier in the camp to death; another that our misdeeds were drawing down the displeasure of Providence, as many of our chief people in Calcutta and London are dying of disease, and two commanders-in-chief had been driven to commit suicide; a third from Loodianah said the Hakim at that place (Ricketts) had gained the appellation of 'Kikkus' (vernacular for a demon) on account of his cruelty. At last the king heaved a great sigh and said, 'Whatever happens, happens by the will of God,' and the darbar broke up."

We may remark, by the way, that the strange-sounding word *Kikkus* in the foregoing extract is a mistake for *Rikkhas*, a vocable probably as unknown to the editor of these Letters as to the printer. The following incident is curious, as showing how difficult it was to distinguish friend and foe in a siege, where both armies appeared in the same uniform and with the same equipments:—

"There is a great laugh against Hodson, certainly the most wide-awake soldier in the camp, for having been thoroughly taken in, on the 9th, by the cavalry who dashed through the camp. He went in pursuit with the guides, and rode for three miles parallel to the enemy, taking them for our own people, and supposing they were on the same errand. He was at last undeceived by their crossing a bridge and galloping off to Delhi."

Mr. Rotton, whose 'Chaplain's Narrative of the Siege' has been noticed in these columns, is spoken of with respect. We do not remember to have read an incident which is here narrated in the Chaplain's little work:—

"Mr. Rotton is still here, and is well thought of; he is attentive to his duties. He was awoke one night by Major Ouvry, of the 9th Lancers, who asked him to bury his brother-in-law, Captain Delamaine, who had been killed six weeks before, on the 8th of June. He had been buried on the field of battle, and Major Ouvry, when he came to join, found out the spot, disinterred the body, dug a grave for it in the churchyard, placed the body in it, and then sent for Mr. Rotton. It was a curious scene."

The conclusion of the book before us is abrupt. On the 18th of September, 1857, Mr. Greathed had written to his wife in his usual spirits, or rather in that sanguine mood which the brilliant successes of the last few days might well inspire. The greatest part of Delhi was in our hands. The Palace, Salimgarh, and a few parts of the southern portion of the city alone remained untaken. Mr. Greathed writes on the 18th of September to his wife, "if you were at Masuri I could depend upon hearing daily. It is so tantalizing to be so near and yet five days without hearing from you." He was never to hear again from those he loved. On the 19th he expired of cholera. His body rests between Ludlow Castle and the Kashmir Gate, side by side with Nicholson: the good and the brave together. May the dust lie lightly on them!

#### OUR LIBRARY TABLE.

*The Forest of Dean: an Historical and Descriptive Account.* By H. G. Nicholls. (Murray.)—The story of a royal forest in which the Plantagenets followed buck and boar, the Tudors grew their mighty navies, and the Stuarts and Hanoverians

drew, and draw, the iron for their artillery—of a country singularly picturesque in outline, hugged by the Severn and the Wye, composed of rolling billowy hills, green with immemorial oak and beech, and peopled by a race of men hardy, rugged, and medieval in traditions and in manners—would be a good subject in good hands. But Mr. Nicholls's hands are dry and feeble. He seems to have written this volume with a pair of scissors; and narrative without life—without facts—without originality—wearies and distresses the most bounteous of readers. An old almanac is lively compared with Mr. Nicholls. Even where he merely chronicles events, borrowing his matter from another, he contrives to take all the colour, emphasis, and characteristic local spirit out of his originals. We have rarely seen a more complete failure in book-making.

*Quicksands: a Tale.* By Anna Lisle. (Groombridge & Sons.)—Jacques has described the varieties of melancholy; but who shall enumerate the varieties of madness? Have we not the insanity of dicing, dressing, racing, rioting, and rhyming,—to say nothing of the madness of ambition, politics, theatricals, and the like? 'Quicksands' is a tale in which the progress of hereditary insanity is traced. Arthur Huntingdon, an only child, and heir to vast estates, is the victim of this fearful disease; and his mother, who is desirous of his being married before he shall have become a confirmed maniac, in order that the property shall not fall into the hands of distant relatives, inveigles an unsuspecting girl, Helen Grey, into an attachment for Arthur. Helen, who is a girl of good intentions but of false training, and whose principal faults are love of display and a desire of rivalry, swallows the golden bait, breaks an engagement with a worthy man who has loved her from childhood, and who has a lucky escape. Arthur's growing eccentricities she attributes to intemperance, but she cannot tolerate the presence of a Mr. Brooks, who domesticates himself with them, and intrudes himself upon them in their walks and drives, and in fact at times fairly monopolizes Arthur by taking him for such long walks, that when he comes home he is too tired to speak. Helen is perplexed, and vainly attempts to discover by what right Brooks can obtain such power, and why Arthur should fear him so much. At length Brooks advises Arthur to travel for a time. Helen is plunged into the deepest grief to think that her husband should be forced by his friend to abandon her society, and she even doubts the continuance of Arthur's love. Eventually, however, he is restored to reason and to Helen; and Brooks modestly retires into the background, apparently pre-occupied. For a time all goes merry as a marriage bell; but the "intemperate" symptoms come back, and with them Mr. Brooks. At last, Arthur persuades Helen to help him in eluding his friend's vigilance, and they contrive to slip away undiscovered. Then it is that Helen's eyes are opened, and the truth begins to dawn upon her,—for Arthur, removed from the influence of his keeper, becomes outrageous, goes raving mad, and finally dies in close confinement. Helen is naturally broken-hearted, for Arthur and she were tenderly and passionately attached. This issue of mammoth-ship affords scope for a respectable amount of sermonizing.

*How Plants Grow.* By Asa Gray, M.D. (New York, Ivison & Pliny.)—This work is intended as an introduction to botany for young people and common schools in the United States of America. It is written by one of the most distinguished botanists in the New World, and will be found as interesting on this side the Atlantic as the other. For although a popular Flora is added of the common plants of America, so many of these are known in this country that they serve equally well the purpose of illustration, and those named which do not grow in this country will supply the English reader with a picture of American vegetation. The plan of the work is simpler and it is written in a less technical style than most of our English books, and it contains upwards of five hundred well-executed wood engravings.

*All about It! or, the History and Mystery of Common Things.* (Hamilton & Co.)—This is an

anonymous publication, and consists of a series of questions and answers on all sorts of common things. Tea, coffee, fruits, spices, glass, cheese, light, coal, paper, medicines, sugar, and fermented liquors are the subjects of several of the chapters, and will give an idea of the range of questions answered in this little book. We can hardly suppose that the object of the catechetical form is for children to get up the answers by heart,—and yet, if it is not, we are at a loss to know why the book has assumed its present form. On this subject the author has left us in the dark, as the work has neither preface nor introduction. The book is supplied with a good Index, by which reference can be made to any one of the numerous facts recorded in its pages.

*A New Dictionary of Quotations from the Greek, Latin, and Modern Languages.* Translated into English, and occasionally Accompanied with Illustrations, Historical, Poetical, and Anecdotal. By the Author of 'Live and Learn.' With an Extensive Index, referring to every Important Word. (Shaw.)—This is a somewhat heterogeneous collection, neither better nor perhaps worse than its predecessors. Order, and method, and compression; might have made the book more useful; but then we should have missed a great many familiar and well-worn phrases. Why the Author should think fit to give us four synonyms for such a word as "gratis" does not appear,—or what benefit it is to the reader to know that "literati" means what it does not necessarily mean, *learned men*, literary men, literary characters. Notwithstanding, the book has a use, and is recommended by a good Index.

*A Garland from the Parables.* By the Rev. W. Edensor Littlewood, B.A. (Bell & Daldy.)—Graceful and gentle versions of the New Testament Parables, appropriate for the reading of the young and as devotional exercises.

*The Poetry of Teaching; or, the Village School, its Subjects and its Rulers. A Poem.* By James Malcolm. (Partridge & Co.)—Unpretending as it is, this little poem is full of thought and feeling. There is a Crabbe-like mellowness upon the village pictures.

The first volume of a new edition of the works of Judge Haliburton has been issued by Messrs. Hurst & Blackett, *Nature and Human Nature*, one of the humourist's most laughable books. It is printed on good paper, with clear type, and is prettily mounted in cloth and gold.—Vol. VI. of Mr. Spedding's new edition of the *Works of Francis Bacon* (Longman) contains the writings best known to general readers, *The History of Henry the Seventh*, the *Essays*, and a few fragmentary papers. They will therefore be among the most popular of the volumes yet issued, and will least stand in need of any recommendation from professional critics.—From the new edition of the 'Encyclopedia Metropolitana' (Griffin & Co.) we have a thick volume, rewritten and enriched with new matter, by Prof. Rankine, entitled *A Manual of Applied Mechanics*.—Messrs. Routledge have published Vols. II. and III. of the elder Disraeli's *Curiosities of Literature*.—Messrs. Hogg & Sons a ninth volume of *Selections, Grave and Gay, from the Writings of Mr. De Quincey*.—The following works are added to the various libraries of Mr. Bohn:—to the 'Scientific Library,' Dr. Carpenter's *Vegetable Physiology and Systematic Botany*,—to the 'Illustrated Library,' Capt. Jesse's *Anecdotes of Dogs*,—to the 'Standard Library,' Neander's learned and useful *History of Christian Dogmas*, in two volumes; and Vol. X., in Parts I. and II., of the same author's *General History of the Christian Religion and Church*, completing the translation of this great historical work.—Messrs. Longman have issued a new edition of *Laetion Parsonage*, by the Author of 'Amy Herbert,'—and Messrs. Smith & Elder of *Paul Ferrol*, by the Author of 'IX. Poems by V.,' and *The School for Fathers*, by Talbot Gwynne.—Under the title, *Letters of a Representative to his Constituents* (Bennett), General Thompson has reproduced in one volume a series of communications to a local newspaper.—In second editions we have on our table, Mr. Skey's *Principles and Practice of Operative Surgery* (Longman),—Mr. L. Beale's *Microscope in its Application to Practical*



*Medicine* (Churchill).—Mr. Hogg's *Ophthalmoscope* (Churchill).—Dr. Charles Kidd's *Ether and Chloroform as Anæsthetics* (Renshaw).—Mr. J. D. Burns's *Vision of Prophecy, and other Poems* (Edmonston & Douglas).—Lieut.-Col. B.'s *Whist-Player* (Chapman & Hall).—Mr. Rolla Rouse's *Cophold Enfranchisement Manual* (Butterworth).—Mr. S. Sharpe's *Historic Notes on the Books of the Old and New Testaments* (Smith & Elder).—Dr. Lee's *Prayers for Public Worship* (Houlston & Wright).—*Songs of Love, by F. S. Pierpoint* (Bell & Daldy).—And Mr. O'Shea's *Reform your Mode of Living* (Purcell).—Among third editions we have before us, Mr. Busk's *The Rifle, and how to use it* (Routledge).—Mr. Thomas Hunt's *Guide to the Treatment of Diseases of the Skin* (Richards).—Dr. Bryce's *Lives of Greek Accutention Simplified* (Williams & Norgate).—And *The Farm Labourer* (Wertheim).—A *Manual of Electrical Chemistry* (Churchill), by Mr. George Fownes, has reached a seventh impression. Messrs. Smith & Elder send us a copy of a "third thousand" of Mary Sewell's *Homely Ballads for the Working-Man's Fireside*.—Two little tales, taken by the Messrs. Routledge and the Messrs. Hodson & Co. respectively, as we guess, from American originals, may be also announced in this connexion.—*Lot-Ery*, by Mrs. Jones, and *Bell Martin*, by T. S. Arthur.—A pretty red volume, *The Court Journal Register* (Thomas), gives the names of persons presented at Court during the year.—Herr Brockhaus, of Leipzig, has translated Mr. Kingsley's *Hypatia*, with a Preface by Christian Bunsen.

The Year-Books and Almanacs begin the customary appeal to purchasers grave and gay. Here are before us for choice already.—Mr. Punch's *Pocket-Book* (Bradbury & Evans), with a droll illustration by Mr. Leach.—*Literary and Scientific Register and Almanac for 1859*, by Mr. Gutch (Kent & Co.).—*Let's Diary, No. 11, 1859*.—*The Edinburgh University Calendar for 1858-9* (Constable).—*Cassell's Illustrated Almanac for 1859*.—*The Farmer's Almanac and Calendar for 1859* (Ridgway).—And *Dietrichsen and Hannay's Royal Almanac*.—Messrs. De la Rue publish their pretty and convenient indelible diaries and pocket-books, one bound for a lady's use, one for a gentleman's.—*The Boudoir Almanac*, lithographed in colours by Messrs. Waterlow, has also made its appearance.

LIST OF NEW BOOKS.

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DR. GEORGE PEACOCK.

We have not, as yet, any of the common biographical details about the late Dean of Ely: assuming him to have been of the usual age when he graduated, he must have died at the age of 65 or 66. He was educated at Trinity College, Cambridge, and took the B.A. degree with high honour in 1813, being the second wrangler, and Sir John Herschel the first. When he thus entered into life, there were no fewer than nine living persons of his peculiar and amusing name who had shown it on title-pages. One of them, with whom he was sometimes confounded in later days, was Daniel Mitford Peacock, Fellow of Trinity College, and author of a treatise on Conic Sections: another was Thomas Peacock, an incumbent in the diocese of Durham, who was, we believe, his own father. He was educated by James Tate of Richmond, so well known by the celebrity of his pupils; and his friendship with his old schoolmaster continued through life. A similar fact, we believe, has been and will be noted whenever one of those pupils undergoes an obituary notice: but James Tate did not know better how to gain the love of his pupils than George Peacock.

Peacock's mind was, in some respects, differently framed from those of the young men who usually distinguish themselves. The University examinations cultivate two kinds of power: acquisition of knowledge, called *bookwork*, and solution of such applications as can be done by good heads in a few minutes, dignified by the name of *problems*. It is of course impossible in the hurried examinations, to try how the student stands upon points which would give a finished mathematician an hour or two of thought. Accordingly, those young men, however deeply they may think, who do not possess, or cannot acquire, a certain trick which we call *problem-knack*, cannot show themselves among the highest wranglers, unless their amount of digested reading be very great indeed. We once knew a young aspirant who was in despair at finding that comrades, to whom he used to explain first principles and elucidate difficulties, could do *problems* much faster and better than himself: by practice, however, he caught *problem-knack*, and took a high degree. Peacock was one of those who, as stories ran in our undergraduate days, "never did a single problem." A sarcastic review of Cambridge men and things, which made some noise at the time, reckoned him up thus:—"He has read

three times as much mathematics as any man in Europe, but has not a spark of originality." He lived to show the highest and the rarest originality of speculative thought, the power of seeing a whole science as it is to be, and lending aid in placing it upon its proper basis. Hundreds of those who would have beaten him hollow at Cambridge problems are wholly unfit to attempt the formation of any the least idea of the scope and meaning of his works on algebra.

At the time when Peacock took his degree, the public mind of Cambridge was stirred on the question of the University mathematics. The English school, following Newton's notation of fluxions, had almost lost the power of reading the continental treatises. There were two undergraduates, Herschel and Peacock, who were well read, especially Peacock, in the foreign writers. There was a third, Babbage, who, without the same depth of reading, had trained a rare genius for analysis in the same school. A fourth was Maule (afterwards Judge), who might have been among the first of mathematicians, if he had chosen that career. Woodhouse, an older man, had opened the way by a treatise in 1803. The younger gentlemen determined to act in concert, for the introduction of the continental mathematics. They formed an *Analytical Society*, whether consisting of more than themselves we know not, and published a volume of *Memoirs* in 1813. They translated the work of Lacroix on the Differential Calculus, and prepared a volume of examples, of which Peacock compiled the larger part, in a manner which showed very extraordinary reading for a man of his age. This translation, and these examples, carried the day: and Peacock, when he became Moderator in 1817, completed the victory by introducing the modern language and notation into the public examinations. His colleague did not join him in the alteration; and the Moderators of 1818 returned to the old system. Peacock was again Moderator in 1819 with a colleague of his own cabal (Mr. Gwatkin): and from that year the change was fully accepted. There are those who like to know the precise time and manner of all things: let them stand informed that the official recognition of the continental school of mathematicians at Cambridge dates from nine o'clock in the morning of Monday, January 13, 1817, when Peacock put into the hands of each candidate for honours a printed paper, the fourth question of which stands thus:—

"Find the integral of  $\frac{dx}{1+x^2}$ ."

Peacock became a tutor of the college, and gained a high reputation as a teacher and as a guardian of his pupils. His temper was kind, his knowledge of the world, and especially of the young world, was ample, and his manner was pleasant. Some amusing peculiarities of idiom, brought from the north, and—to speak the truth—a peculiar physiognomy, which would have been visited in vengeance upon a disagreeable and *donnish* superior, were but additions to his popularity. He had a strong, active, practical turn for administration, and college affairs prevented him from making science his whole object, though he was always a student, not only of mathematics, but of literature. In 1826 appeared in the *Encyclopædia Metropolitana* his article on the history of Arithmetic, the most learned essay on the subject which exists. He was at the same time continually occupied with thought on the nature and first principles of algebra. A syllabus of Trigonometry, in which he fixed—for Cambridge, at least—the character of the fundamental forms, which had been fluctuating between the old and the new, was a slight digression. We cannot undertake to describe in full what he did for algebra. That science, like logic, ought to be purely formal: up to our own day it has been troubled with apparent exceptions, arising from insufficient amount of generality in its fundamental definitions. Peacock concentrated what had been done towards amendment, and augmented it into a system, imperfect indeed, but presented in such a manner as to show what was wanted, and what are the rational principles on which the supply of the want must be attempted. This work was published in 1830; and in 1842–45 appeared

another digression of the subject into two volumes, the first containing solely arithmetical algebra—the best work on this preliminary which has appeared—the second containing symbolical algebra. These works show that thought which the mathematical *workman* scorns, and which the mathematical philosopher prizes. A report on the recent progress of Analysis, made to the British Association in 1833, contains an acute discussion of difficulties, and shows that the wide reading of the author of the Examples was continued down to the day in which he wrote.

All Peacock's works have thought, labour, and finish. In none are these more conspicuous than in his life of Dr. Young (1855), and his collection of Young's miscellaneous works, in three volumes. Young was a man of very varied pursuits, and required an editor of wide reading and knowledge. These volumes occupied Peacock during many years; and are a monument both to Young and his editor which is worth many a statue. Dr. Peacock's last writing was a collection of short, pithy, and effective answers to Lord Overstone's questions on the decimal coinage. He was a steady and thorough-going supporter of the system approved by the House of Commons, called the *pound-and-mil* system: and he had, as usual, read deeply and thought long on the subject, both in writing the history of arithmetic, and as one of the Royal Commission on weights and measures.

Peacock steadily upheld the liberal side in politics during the times of greatest discouragement; and, considering how powerful an influence he had exercised in Cambridge, it would not have surprised the world if he had received some speedy advancement. But our liberal statesmen, though rather conspicuous than otherwise for their early attention to family claims, have always appeared to think that support given to their principles is but a secondary ground of patronage. Accordingly, it was not till 1839, or thereabouts, that Peacock was made Dean of Ely. His attention was now especially directed to his new station: and the cathedral, the town, and the surrounding country bear marks of his zeal and of his skill in the management of men. To him Ely stands mainly indebted for the introduction of the Public Health Act, and for the defeat of a clique of obstructives, known in the city as the Dirty Party. For many years previous to his death he had to contend with ill health, frequently acute in its symptoms. His writings on University reform, and his labours on the Cambridge Commission, are perhaps the things by which he is best known to the world at large. He held the Lowndean Professorship for many years, and he attempted to lecture. But there was no audience for a philosophical mathematician in the University of book-work and problems. Dr. Peacock was fully aware of the tendency of the existing system, the end of which is, in nine out of ten, examination and nothing beyond. He is lost to Cambridge at the time when Cambridge most wants him: if his opinions do not find active and successful supporters, in twenty years Oxford will be the great school of the exact disciplines in England, and Cambridge will be but the Epsom or the Doncaster of bookwork and problem races.

Dr. Peacock exercised great influence over his contemporaries by soundness of judgment, extent of knowledge, and suavity of manners. His various qualities and attainments were perfectly blended, and lent force to each other: the combination was one of power; for he was a man of business, of science, of learning, and of character.

#### THE TEXT OF SHAKESPEARE'S 'MERRY WIVES OF WINDSOR.'

Maidenhead, Nov. 15.

I only had Mr. R. G. White's American 'Shakespeare' (reviewed in the last *Athenæum*) pass through my hands, without being able even to cut it open, when I saw, and copied out, a short passage where I caught my own name, and found it used in a manner which does me injustice, and produces an entirely false impression. I conclude that the editor never intended it, or to lead the world to understand that he was the first to view some of the old copies of Shakespeare's plays in a particular light. That view I myself took of them as long as

fifteen years ago, although Mr. White (inadvertently, I dare say) states the contrary.

He exactly follows my plan of giving the titles-pages of the quartos on the page opposite my 'Introductions'; but when he comes to speak of 'The Merry Wives of Windsor' in his own 'Introduction,' he asserts what is the very opposite of the truth, as he might have seen if he had cast his eyes upon my 'Introduction.' I acquit him, as I have said, of any design to misrepresent; but he does misrepresent me most flagrantly, as I will establish by first quoting his words, and then my own. He thus speaks of the quarto of 'The Merry Wives of Windsor' printed in 1602:—"It is difficult to understand how there can be any doubt, among persons competent to form an opinion, that the 4to. [of 1602] is not only a surreptitious text, but a mere sketch of the afterwards perfected play. Yet Mr. Collier, for instance, not only doubts, but denies."

Now, in what words do I "doubt" or "deny" that the quarto of 1602 is "a surreptitious text"? From my edition of 1843-4 I copy these expressions:—"It has been the custom to look upon this edition [the quarto, 1602] as the first sketch of the drama, which Shakespeare afterwards enlarged and improved to the form in which it appears in the folio of 1623. After the most minute examination, we are not of that opinion. It has been universally admitted that the quarto of 1602 was piratical; and our conviction is, that, like the first edition of 'Henry the Fifth' in 1600, it was made up, for the purpose of sale, partly from notes taken in the theatre, and partly from memory, without even the assistance of the parts as delivered out by the copyist of the theatre to the actors."

Is this "doubting" or "denying" that the text of the quarto of 1602 was "surreptitious"?—and, a few lines further on, I ventured to assert that the quarto of 1602 was "fraudulently made up by some person or persons who attended the theatre for the purpose." This was the opinion I gave in 1843-4; and I was so convinced that I was right, that I repeated it, word for word, in my second edition of 1858. Therefore, either Mr. R. G. White, when he wrote, had entirely forgotten what I had said, or had never consulted my volumes, and spoke merely at random. The misrepresentation is the more extraordinary because Mr. White goes on to censure me for not having made "a closer examination" of the quarto, 1602. I can only say that, when that quarto (with all the others) was so liberally lent to me by the late Duke of Devonshire for the purpose of my edition of Shakespeare, I went over every letter and line of it; and that I had previously done so, when it was reprinted in 1842 for the Shakespeare Society.

If Mr. White will be good enough to refer to my 'Introductions' to 'Romeo and Juliet,' to 'Henry the Fifth,' and to 'Hamlet,' he will find that as long ago as 1843-4 I offered the same opinion regarding the first impressions of those plays; and, as far as I recollect, I was the originator of the notion. That, however, is a point upon which I am far from insisting: all I here contend for is, that, fourteen or fifteen years ago, I neither "doubted" nor "denied" that the quarto of 'The Merry Wives of Windsor,' printed in 1602, was "a surreptitious text." J. PAYNE COLLIER.

#### OUR WEEKLY GOSSIP.

THE speeches delivered in Westminster Hall by prosecutors and the counsel for the defence, on occasion of the impeachment of Warren Hastings for high crimes and misdemeanors in his government of India, had a world-wide fame, from the impression they made at the time. No full report, however, has ever been printed of these elaborate harangues of our greatest orators, Burke, Fox, and Sheridan, and of their antagonists, such men as Law, Plumer, and Dallas. This want is in course of being supplied by the publication under Government, proposed and sanctioned by Sir G. C. Lewis, when Chancellor of the Exchequer, of the whole of these speeches. They will be printed from the Gurney manuscript Reports, copies of which are extant; and a first volume of the work will, we believe, be shortly announced.

Information has been brought by some whalers recently arrived that Capt. M'Clintock was seen early in August within Pond's Bay, into which he had succeeded in navigating the Fox, and that he was holding communication with numerous parties of Esquimaux.

The Society of Antiquaries met on Thursday evening in their new apartments at Somerset House. During the recess Lord Stanhope and the Council had been in communication with the Government on the subject,—the flight of the Royal Society to Burlington House having left a larger room than their own vacant. Government very courteously gave the Antiquaries their choice. They have shifted their pictures to the old rooms of the Royal Society, and the first meeting of the session, a strong meeting in point of numbers and interest, was held this week to the very great satisfaction of all parties.

Sir E. B. Lytton has been elected to a third period of office, as Lord Rector of Glasgow University.

Barrow is up, and Cambridge is at peace. The great search after the man most worthy of Cambridge commemoration—the man to stand in marble beside Francis Bacon and Isaac Newton—is at an end; and for years to come the relative merits of Cromwell and Milton, Bentley and Barrow, need trouble the repose of Cambridge Dons no more. Barrow looks well in his new dress of Carrara, but the novelty about the statue (a work of Mr. Weekes) is to see it in such companionship. It is well to be at peace and curious to observe the means by which conflict is avoided in our academic hall. Cambridge does not pretend to have chosen the best man. Her rule was, not to elect her greatness where *most* could be said for it, but where *least* could be said against it. Cromwell or Milton had enemies, Barrow had none. The shadow, therefore, comes before the substance, and the trinity of statues is completed by an evasion.

Frau Ida Pfeiffer's 'Journey to Madagascar' will be published, according to the last will of the late author, by her son, Herr Oscar Pfeiffer, who lives at Rio Janeiro, a highly esteemed pianist.

At a meeting of the Kilkenny and South-East of Ireland Archaeological Society last week a good idea was thrown out by the Rev. James Graves. Every one knows how rich these islands are in historical portraits; and every one knows how difficult it is to find an original whenever it may be wanted. Let us give an example:—There are two well-known engraved portraits of Raleigh, known as the Houbraken print and as the Virtue print. They are evidently not representations of the same man; and it would be interesting to find the originals, and see if any evidence of authenticity could be drawn from a more exact inspection and comparison. Where are they? The Houbraken is noted as from a picture in the possession of Peter Burrell,—the Virtue as from one in the possession of Lady Elwas, described as a descendant of Raleigh. Neither the one engraving nor the other bears any very overpowering likeness to the Downton Raleigh, recently purchased by the Commissioners of the National Portrait Gallery. So that, here are three or four questions of an extremely interesting kind. Have we extant a true portrait of Raleigh? Had the planter of Virginia a bullet head and bilious eye, as shown in the Virtue engraving, or a grandly calm countenance, as seen in the Houbraken? Has the nation bought as a portrait of its great hero and statesman a representation, as some people think, of one of his obscure cousins—one of the Downton Raleighs! All these points, a precise knowledge of the whereabouts of the Houbraken and Virtue originals might help to settle. Can any reader of ours tell us the present locality of these pictures? Now the same doubts often arise with less illustrious men, and a General Grieg of Historical Portraits is one of the wants of the age. The Kilkenny Society proposes to open an account, and they solicit from their correspondents a brief description of such portraits as they discover in old houses, the descriptions of course properly authenticated. By way of encouraging others to begin this useful work, we open in another column a Register, with Mr. Graves's two notes.

A magnificent collection of fruits, the finest ever



seen in London, say the connoisseurs, was on view at the St. James's Hall on Wednesday. The ferns and chrysanthemums were also splendid, lighting the Hall with a green beauty, and a crimson and golden warmth, in strange contrast with the wintry chill outside. The horticultural exhibitions for the year have closed with a great success.

One branch of Fine Art survives in Russia—love for the stage—if we may judge by the reception given to Shakespeare in that country in the person of his sable representative, Mr. Ira Aldridge. A Negro as the Moor catches the Russian taste. Plate, compliments, coaches, overwhelm the happy actor. We do not know whether political feeling helps a Slave audience to appreciate what is no doubt good in itself, though we should not ourselves like to stand in the papooses of that "gentleman of colour" who should dare to essay Othello before a Morisco audience. Mr. Aldridge, private letters tell us, has finished an engagement at Riga, to demonstrations of delight such as once rewarded Ellsler or Taglioni, crowned by the presentation of a silver nugget from the Ural mountains by Prince Suvaroff. Shakespeare is now on his way to St. Petersburg, engaged to lodge at the Czar's expense, to ride in the Czar's coach, and appear twelve times at the Imperial Theatre, at 60*l.* a night. Who can say that England is not comprehended on the Neva?

Three more pretty gift books lie before us—Milton's 'L'Allegro,' Gray's 'Poems,' and Blair's 'Grave.' Milton and Gray are in the hands of Messrs. Low & Co. Blair comes to us from Messrs. A. & C. Black. Mr. Birket Foster, the ever fertile, supplies the adornment to Gray, and Mr. W. J. Linton has copied with grace and spirit the excellent and popular drawings to 'L'Allegro' by the Etching Club. An imposing array of talent, as the play-bills say, has been secured by the Messrs. Black for their illustrations of the 'Grave.' Messrs. Foster, Tenniel, Clayton, Godwin, Pasquier, and Dalziel stand at the head of their array, and a curious, and in some parts a powerful, effect is produced by their joint labours. These books will be welcome in serious families.

A man of singular character was Robert Owen, whose death took place a few days ago at Newtown in Montgomeryshire, at the great age of eighty-eight. Pure and unworlily, fired with a passionate desire of doing good, and sustained by an eccentric belief in the faculties of machinery to educate human beings into higher types, during the best years of his life he spent his time and his fortune in conducting educational experiments. Infant schools will long remember Robert Owen. But unsatisfied with his fame as a founder of schools, he must needs try his force as founder of a sect. Studying man in the nursery, he fancied he perceived the fundamental error of human systems—the neglect of beautiful and ennobling circumstances. Surround a child with beautiful and noble circumstances, said he, and he will grow up beautiful and noble; a pretty theory, and just as practicable in this stony world, in which St. Giles's gutter and garbage cannot be transformed into beauty by any fairy words yet known, as that celebrated dual substitute for bread that was not—Bath buns. In spite of his socialist dreams, Robert Owen retained the kindly respect of good men who had known him in his wiser time. But of late years his influence in the world of thought had greatly waned; for with a fate not uncommon to experimenters on human nature, he became as he grew old the subject of a strange self-delusion, and imagined himself in communication with another world through whist-counters and table-legs. He was very old. Peace to his ashes!

Mr. George Downes, of the Photographic Institution, has produced, in the manner of M. Le Gray, four stereoscopic marine views, singularly bright and instantaneous in effect. Surf breaks on the shore with the tumultuous crash and white silvery glitter of live sea—not as it breaks in Van der Velde's, or even in Turner's pictures. Clouds float and swim, serenely buoyant in skies of unfathomable depth. Boats lie along the brine surface, with a hard outline of reefed sails and heavy hulls. On the long back reach of green sea, light shimmers and plays with infinite whimsies.

Altogether, these slides present extremely vivid and powerful transcripts from nature, with the shadows and demi-shadows everywhere in obedience to the laws of light. Some improvement, perhaps, is possible in the foregrounds—where the curl and scatter of the foam is rather woolly.

"I must not omit," writes a friend in Naples, "to give you the latest information of a great public work now carried on at the Lake Fucino, with a view to drain it. The heat of the summer has so much exhausted the waters that the three ancient submerged cities, Archippe, Augizia, and Mambria, have begun to show themselves. Great interest attaches to the examination of these cities. Despite the notices I have now sent to you, it is but little or nothing that the Government is doing for Art compared with what might be done. The efforts made and the sums expended are perfectly ridiculous, amounting to little more than the savings of a schoolboy from his weekly allowance. The fact is, that no interest is felt in anything which has a reference to the culture of mind or taste; and I believe that greater rewards would attend the writing of a homily or a political catechism, or the discovery of a "miracolosa Madonna," than the creation of the highest effort of genius or the finding of the most splendid production of Greek Art. It is the leaden age in Naples—leaden in more senses than one; paid writers are always at hand to misrepresent and to persuade the world that a vast deal is being done here for mental progress and the encouragement of Art. Do not believe it; it would be a suicidal policy on the part of the Government, its foundations are laid in darkness, and it is only by the maintenance of ignorance that the present system can be maintained. Whatever little character it may have abroad it supports by delusions; and therefore the turning up of a potato-field, followed by the discovery of a work of Art, and the payment of a month's wages to half-a-dozen men, are exalted into the "splendid" and successful efforts of that most munificent and most adored Protector of the Fine Arts—the modern Augustus."

SIXTH ANNUAL WINTER EXHIBITION OF CABINET PICTURES AND WATER-COLOUR DRAWINGS, the Contributions of British Artists, IS NOW OPEN, at the French Gallery, 120, Pall Mall.—Admission, 1*s.*; Catalogue, 6*d.* Open from Ten till Five.

THE DERRY DAY.—FRITH'S GREAT PICTURE IS NOW ON VIEW at Messrs. LEGGATT, HAYWARD & LEGGATT'S Establishment, No. 79, Cornhill, from 9 A.M. to 7 P.M.—Admission, 1*s.* each person.—79, Cornhill.

MR. ADOLPHUS FRANCIS has NOW OPENED—A Novel Entertainment, entitled, "SHADOWS: REAL AND IDEAL."—Real, 26 Original Artistic Dissolving Illustrations from 'Hamlet,' with Recitals, Part II. "Sermon in Carleton's Frodoan Fun; or, Who is He?—Imitations of London Professionals, Harp, Miss Emily Carleton. Every Evening at 8. Admission, 1*s.*; Reserved Chairs, 2*s.*—Strand Drawing Room, 391, Strand.

DR. KAHN'S ANATOMICAL MUSEUM, 3, Titchbourne Street, opposite the Haymarket, Open Daily for Gentlemen only.—Lectures by Dr. Sexton at Three, Half-past Four, and Eight o'clock, on important and interesting topics in connection with Anatomy, Physiology, and Pathology (vide Programmes). Admission, 1*s.*—Dr. Kahn's 'Nine Lectures on the Philosophy of Marriage, &c.' sent post free, direct from the Author, on the receipt of twelve stamps.

## SCIENCE

### SOCIETIES.

STATISTICAL.—Nov. 16.—Col. Sykes, M.P., V.P., in the chair.—R. Mackintosh, Esq., was elected a Fellow.—Mr. J. Heywood gave an account of the proceedings of Section F, Economic Science and Statistics, of the British Association at Leeds in September last; and Mr. W. Taylor described the meeting of the Social Science Association at Liverpool last month.—In the absence of the writer, the Rev. C. B. Robinson, Mr. Newmarch, Hon. Sec., read a paper, 'Chronicon Pretiosum Sneathense; or, Statistics of Prices in the Peculiar of Snaith, Yorkshire, in the 16th, 17th and 18th Centuries.'—Mr. Robinson had extracted from the inventories of the goods of deceased persons, preserved in the office of the Peculiar of Snaith, prices of agricultural produce, provisions, animals, and miscellaneous articles. The number of documents consulted was not less than 3,000, and they range from 1568 to 1783. It was impossible to do more than give the meeting a general idea of the contents of the paper. The prices quoted in it indicate a rise in prices, caused by the importations of specie from America, which continued till about the middle of

the 17th century, when a gradual decline took place, and it may be noticed that a similar result had been already deduced from an examination of other records of prices.—Thanks having been voted to Mr. Robinson, the meeting separated.

SOCIETY OF ARTS.—Nov. 17.—Mr. C. Wentworth Dilke, Chairman of the Council, delivered the opening address. We give the more important paragraphs.—"In the address read last year three subjects were prominently noticed as requiring the attention of the Council—Artistic Copyright, Parcels Post, and Resources of India.—Considerable progress has been made with reference to the amendment of the law of Artistic Copyright. The Committee, composed as it was of men eminent as painters, sculptors, engravers, and patrons of Art, lawyers, and others well acquainted with the subject, having for their Chairman Sir Charles Eastlake, the President of the Royal Academy, at the end of the last Session made their report to the Council, embodying the principles on which any amendment of the law should be based, and they accompanied that report with a draft of a Bill for carrying their views into effect. This report, however, was not made until it was too late to bring the matter fully before the Legislature. Nevertheless, Lord Lyndhurst, who kindly undertook the charge of the Society's petition to the House of Lords, on presenting it as well as petitions from other bodies and individuals, moved for and obtained a Committee of Inquiry on the subject. Owing, however, to the session of Parliament then drawing near its close, this Committee did not enter on the inquiry, but it is hoped that, on the opening of Parliament next year, the Committee will be re-appointed, and that the Session will not close without some well-considered amendment of the law. The Council have already appointed a small Committee, on which Sir Charles Eastlake has consented to serve, for the purpose of taking such measures as may be thought right for best promoting in the Legislature those views which the large and influential Committee of the Society, last year, set forth in their Report.

Another subject, however, of great importance, occupied much of the attention of the Council, viz., the propriety of holding a second Great Exhibition in 1861. The views laid before the Council were carefully considered at several meetings, most of them very fully attended, and it was resolved that it would promote Industry, Art, and Commerce, to hold Decennial Exhibitions. The French nation, who are entitled to the credit of having originated such Exhibitions, though limited to native industry, have held twelve since 1798, that is, on an average, one every five years. The number of exhibitors demonstrate that such Exhibitions met the wants of the commercial world of France, for they increased steadily on each occasion. In 1798 there were 110; in 1819, 1662; in 1849, 4494; and in 1855, 9790 French exhibitors alone. The great increase in the numbers of exhibitors in 1855 may no doubt be mainly attributable to the extension, for the first time in France, of the principle of the admission of the products of all nations, as had been so successfully carried out by us in 1851. Englishmen, too, feel the benefits that result from Exhibitions. Look at the progress which horticulture has made since the commencement of the Exhibitions of the Horticultural Society of London. Look at the Royal Agricultural Society of England, which has held twenty consecutive annual shows from 1839 to 1858, and on the last occasion—at Chester—there were more exhibitors of cattle and implements, more visitors attended, and the receipts were larger than they had ever been before, and there was a larger contribution from the town itself. It may be of interest to know, as confirming these views, that the Council of the Royal Agricultural Society, on the motion of Mr. Brandreth Gibbs, the Hon. Superintendent of the arrangements for the Exhibitions and therefore most intimately acquainted with the feelings of exhibitors, have decided on holding in 1861, if a site can be found, a Great Metropolitan Exhibition of Cattle and Implements, a proof that the London Exhibition of Implements in 1851 was satisfactory to exhibitors.



and useful to the agricultural world. It is also an undoubted fact that the shows of Agricultural Implements by the Royal Agricultural Society have led to such improvements in their design and manufacture as to have created a large and important export trade, prominently figuring in our export returns. It has been said that 1861 is too soon for another International Exhibition. Many, on the contrary, and by far the greater number, so far as opportunity has hitherto been afforded for ascertaining public feeling, are of opinion that, if any benefit is to be derived from comparison, the intervals between one Exhibition and another should be less rather than more than ten years: one-third of a generation will have passed away from amongst us since 1851; one-half, if we look only at the working interests of the world. With the knowledge, then, that the French think five years a sufficient time to intervene; that the Agricultural Society of England meet year after year with increasing success, the Council came to the conclusion that Decennial Exhibitions of Art and Industry would be beneficial. Great changes have taken place in the position of many classes of manufacture since 1851. Manufacturing firms scarcely known at that date have increased and improved their productions in a remarkable manner, and not a few attribute much of their success to the healthy action of the Great Exhibition of 1851, and the publicity given to comparatively unknown—but in many instances highly meritorious—manufacturing establishments. New phases of mechanical invention and of the application of scientific and artistic knowledge to industrial purposes have been developed. The Catalogue and Jury Reports of the Exhibition of 1851 have proved, as was anticipated, most valuable European directories, constantly referred to by buyers from all parts of the world. The Catalogue of another Exhibition would present all the features of a timely revival of a work which has proved of more than ordinary use to mercantile men. The Council, however, whilst considering the subject generally, arrived at the conclusion that two new features ought to be introduced, viz., music and painting; and that every article exhibited should mark progress, and be exhibited in classes, and not in nations, as in 1851. Those, for example, who wish to study silks, should have all silks brought at once before their view, and not be obliged to run from one end of the exhibition to the other, from Spitalfields to Genoa, and back to Lyons; those again, whose trade is in ribbons, should be able at once to study the combinations of Coventry and the colours of Switzerland. The questions which will naturally arise, and which it will probably fall to the province of the Council to solve, will be the management to which the Exhibition should be confided, and the means of raising the necessary funds. The first step will, of course, be to ascertain how far the Commissioners of the Exhibition of 1851 are willing or able to carry on such an undertaking, or if not, how far they will assist and support the proposed Exhibition. The Council will, therefore, at an early period, proceed to communicate their views to the Commissioners, and institute an inquiry how far those views are entertained and supported by the public and by the manufacturing and commercial world at large. Much of the business of this session, must, therefore, have especial reference to the proposed Exhibition of 1861. The Council propose to call together some of the committees of the various classes into which the Exhibition will probably be divided, and to ask their opinion as to the special wants in each class. \* \* The Examinations in connexion with the Institutes in Union with the Society have been held this year with complete success. It will be remembered that, in order to make it possible to extend the Examinations throughout the Union, and to prevent the system from becoming too greatly centralised, the last Council introduced certain changes, the two most important of which provided that the Society's Final Examinations should be conducted by papers worked under proper supervision in the several localities, instead of bringing the candidates to two or three centres; and that every candidate admitted to these Examinations was to have previously undergone an examination before a Local Board ap-

pointed by the authorities of his Institute. The effect of these changes has been most satisfactory; fifty-nine Local Boards were formed; the Society's Examinations were held at thirty-two different places, and the awards were given by the Society's Examiners in London without confusion or difficulty. The Council will carry out the Examinations of 1859 in the same manner. A programme, specifying all the arrangements, has been already issued; the number of Local Boards prepared to act is already increased; and it may be hoped that even a larger number of candidates than in previous years will avail themselves of the Examinations in 1859. The Council has the advantage of the services of the same distinguished Board of Examiners as on the last occasion. \* \* The Council is engaged in an endeavour to bring the advantages of union with the Society within the reach of a greater number of Institutes.—The Committee on Surgical Instruments, which it was proposed to form last year, has met, elected its officers, and divided itself into sections, representing the various branches of the subject. More than sixty medical men of eminence have consented to act. \* \* On the 20th of January next, the anniversary of the death of Dr. Swiney, the award of the Prize given under his will will be made. This award takes place on every fifth anniversary of Dr. Swiney's death; and, as there are many new members of the Society who are probably unaware of the nature of this bequest, I may mention that Dr. Swiney, by his will, bequeathed to this Society a sum of Consols on trust, that on every fifth anniversary of his death, they should present 'to the author of the best published Treatise on Jurisprudence, a silver goblet, of the value of 100*l.*, containing gold coin to the same amount.' As judges to award the prizes, he associated the College of Physicians with the Society of Arts. \* \* The adjudicators appointed by the Society to report on the merits of the twenty-two Essays sent in in competition for the prize of two hundred guineas offered by Mr. Henry Johnson, have made their award, and the prize has been paid, with Mr. Johnson's consent, to Mr. Edward Capps, of Cheshunt-terrace, Bermondsey. \* \* During the spring it is intended to hold two conversazioni, one of which, in accordance with the wishes expressed by a large number of members, will again, if permission be granted by the Committee of Council on Education, take place in the Museum of the Department of Science and Art at South Kensington.

The medals were then presented as follows:—To Mr. J. A. Clarke, for his essay, 'On the Application of Steam-power to the Cultivation of the Soil,'—to Mr. A. G. Findlay, for his paper 'On the Progress of the English Lighthouse System,'—to Mr. W. L. Scott, for 'A Self-registering Maximum Thermometer for great depths at Sea,'—to Mr. W. Stones, for his paper 'On New Zealand and its Resources,'—to Mr. F. R. De la Tréhouais, for his paper 'On the Past and Present of French Agriculture,'—to Mr. J. Underwood, for his paper 'On the History and Chemistry of Writing, Printing, and Copying Inks, and a new plan of taking Manifold Copies of Written and Printed Documents, &c.,'—to Dr. J. F. Watson, for his paper 'On the Composition and Relative Value of the Food Grains of India,'—to Mr. W. Williams, for his 'Machine for Cutting and Dressing Stones for Building Purposes,'—to Mr. J. W. Wilson, for his 'Combination of the Tubular Gouge and Disc-paring Tool for Wood-shaping Machinery,'—to Prof. J. Wilson, for his paper 'On Canada: its Productions and Resources.'

INSTITUTION OF CIVIL ENGINEERS.—Nov. 16.—J. Locke, Esq., M.P., President, in the chair.—'On the Railway System in Ireland, the Government Aid afforded, and the Nature and Results of County Guarantees,' by Mr. G. W. Hemans.

SYRO-EGYPTIAN.—Nov. 9.—Dr. Lee in the chair.—Twelve copies of a Catalogue of Egyptian Antiquities were presented by Sir Charles Nicholson.—Mr. Ainsworth read a memoir on Ancient and Modern Antioch, in which he particularly described the changes it had undergone at different

epochs, from its foundation, on the sanction of an augury by Seleucus Nicator, to the building of a town island by the Orontes, by Seleucus Callimachus; the completion of a Tetrapolis by Antiochus Epiphanes; the erection of a museum by Lucullus, and of other public buildings by the Seleucid kings and Roman emperors. Mr. Ainsworth describes the sieges, earthquakes, and other calamities to which the city had been exposed at that early period. The introduction of a new style of building in the Byzantine epoch, and the rise of Christianity. The church begun by Constantine and finished by his son was the same that Julian closed and Jovian restored to Christian use, and the same in which Chrysostom preached. Constantin spent so much of his time at Antioch that it became known as Constantia. To a little later epoch belong the quarrels in the Hippodrome and the massacres of the Jews. An entirely new city arose under Justinian, and it was called Theopolis. Mr. Ainsworth particularly pointed out that the map adopted in Smith's Dictionary of Greek and Roman Geography from Müller's Antiquities, errs in making the wall of Theodosius and Epiphaneis occupy the crest of the ridge to the west, whereas it is Justinian's wall—according to General Chesney, a chain of small castles connected by a curtain rather than a wall—with Tancred's castle without; that occupied the crest of this ridge until partially levelled by Ibrahim Pasha. Mr. Ainsworth showed that the Crusaders approached Antioch, not as is supposed by Cilicia, but, by Marash (Germanicia), Azan (Arsace), and Pontisfer (Jisr Hadid, the iron bridge). The name of the governor at that time, called Accien, Cassianus Gratianus, and Darsianus by the Latin historians, was in reality Baghistan, surnamed Akbar Sairan, 'the great black.' Mr. Ainsworth particularly dwelt upon the advantages of Antioch as a place of residence from its cheapness and beautiful climate. The thermometer is seldom more than 80°, and the summer heats are tempered by a regular breeze from the sea.—Mr. Sharpe pointed out that Antioch was in all probability indebted for its great population and prosperity to its being, with Seleucia Pieria, the port and outlet of Western Asia; showing that the same circumstances existed in older times as have caused it to be looked to in our own days as the natural opening for railway communication with India.

#### MEETINGS FOR THE ENSUING WEEK.

- Mon. Royal Academy, 8.—'On Anatomy,' by Prof. Partridge.  
Geographical, 8.—'Notes, Geographical and Commercial, on the Gulf of Persia and the Persian River,' by Capt. Dehorn.—'On Leichhardt and the Australian Desert,' by the Rev. W. B. Clarke.  
Tues. Institution of Civil Engineers, 8.—'Discussion 'On the Railway System in Ireland.'—'On the Successful Operation by Locomotive Power, over gradients of 1 in 5, and Curves of 300 feet radius, on Inclines in America,' by Mr. Isaac.  
Wed. Zoological, 8.—Scientific.  
Society of Arts, 8.—'On a Method of rendering Engraved Copper Plates capable of producing a greatly-increased Number of Impressions,' by Mr. Joubert.  
British Archaeological Association, 8.—'On Antiquities found at Clisbury,' by Mr. Irving.—'On Forged Matrices of Ancient Seals,' by Mr. Cunyng.—'On Seals of Grammar Schools of England and Wales,' by Mr. Pettigrew.—'On a Roman Coffin lately discovered at Shadwell,' by Mr. Cunyng.  
Thurs. Society of Antiquaries, 8.  
Numismatic, 7.  
Royal, 8.—'On the Thermal Effects of Compressing Fluids,' by Mr. Joule.—'Note on Archdeacon Pratt's paper, 'On the Effect of Local Attraction on the English Arc,' by Capt. Clarke.—'On the Deflection of the Plumb-line in India, caused by the Attraction of the Himalaya Mountains, and of the elevated Regions beyond; and its Modification by the compensating effect of a Deficiency of Matter below the Mountain Mass,' by Archdeacon Pratt.

#### FINE ARTS.

*On Colour and on the Necessity for a General Diffusion of Taste among all Classes. With Remarks on Laying out Dressed or Geometrical Gardens. Examples of Good and Bad Taste illustrated by Woodcuts and Coloured Plates in Contrast.* By Sir J. Gardner Wilkinson. (Murray.)

This is a sound but not a brilliant book. It is a book on colour, written in a very grey and neutral ink by a man of authority, who, illustrating his work with examples of good and bad taste, evinces an honest and praiseworthy desire of raising England to a level with other countries in Art. It is one of those

useful stock-taking books which all sciences at certain stages of progress require. Both nations and individuals feel this want in their corporate and several capacities. The alchemists were stock-taking men, and after their collection of evidence came the great chemists to codify and discover. Bacon was a stock-taking man, and, after him, came Locke and Newton. It is the same with ages. The Shakespeare age was a quoting and stock-taking age, and after it came Harvey and Boyle and Sir Isaac, to make use of those summaries. Aristotle was a stock-taker, and he led us to the Arab physicians. Pliny was a stock-taker, and he brought us by long stages to Linnaeus and Buffon. To epitomize, and condense, and sum up and sift Field and Wornum, Chevreuil and Owen Jones, comes Sir Gardner Wilkinson from the tombs of Egypt as a ripe, mature, and profound Art-scholar, wishing, as he says in his Preface,—for as to our national position he is as condemnatory as Carlyle or Cobbett, but better tempered than the latter, and more practical and intelligible than the former,—wishing to point out certain Art errors and misconceptions, and to impress a sense of the importance of an appreciation of the Beautiful upon all classes. Without this there will never be any national encouragement to produce good works; taste will never take permanent root in the country; nor will the School of Art studies produce any wide or general benefit.

The author's premises are pretty fairly laid down in the Preface—where he assigns the first rank as colourists to the Italians, the next to the French. Englishmen he puts third—but above the Germans. But though the author puts us below the French, who excel us in drawing, and the Italians, who surpass us in taste, he allows that the Schools of Design are doing good (timidly, however, and through trade-produce chiefly), and approves of the exhibitions and discussion of architectural and monumental designs, which are certainly healthy, though depressing.

On some Art-questions Sir J. G. Wilkinson seems to us to come down like an oracle and settle the thing for ever beyond all arbitration. He comes like a quiet, wise observer, and after watching from a corner a great war of purposeless and inconclusive words, pushing aside the combatant's weapons, settles the dispute in a few minutes. What will pertinacious Mr. Gibson, who has committed himself on colour, say to the author's dictum, so learned and conclusive? What will become of those Windsor-soaped Venuses that fill your studio in Rome? Hear him; and talk no more to clique or club of painted sculpture, which is now proved to have been universal, but not quite like your brunette Venus with the timidly-painted fringe to the robe, or gilt edge to the sandal. Sir J. Wilkinson shows first that Vitruvius in the Augustan age complains of red walls, and that Pliny mentions the coloured clay grapes and fishes of the Roman sculptor Posis—

"Painted Sculpture ornamented the temple; and this was composed of figures in high or low relief in the frieze, pediment, and metopes; which, like the architectural details of the whole edifice, were coloured. The interior was also decorated with painted patterns, many of which are still visible in the Parthenon, and other buildings; and some of the architectural details were merely painted on the surface of the stone, instead of being (as usual) first sculptured and then coloured; (which may be seen in many Ionic capitals and fragments of entablatures at the Athenian Acropolis, and other places."

Again, he says:—

"When marble was first used, it was a substitute for the stuccoed wall, and the custom of painting

this was continued on the more durable material. And that a building was looked upon as unfinished, until so ornamented, is shown by the whiteness of the Prytaneum and Agora of Siphnos being a peculiarity, when the Pythia gave out this oracle:—When the Prytaneum in Siphnos shall be white, And the Agora white fronted, then there is need of a prudent man

To guard against a wooden troop, and a red herald.

For having been, as Herodotus says, 'then fitted up with Parian marble,' the Siphnians had not yet had time to colour them, when the Samians came in their 'red' galley to ravage their lands."

Sir J. Wilkinson not only shows that the glare of white marble would have been unbearable in Athenian sunshine, but that the Roman porphyry and other columns brought from the East were first used as substitutes for paint. Afterwards paint was again employed (as in a tomb at Beni-Hassan) to imitate marble, as we have it now. The earliest paintings were monochrome—the earliest statues all red, just as statues commenced by profile outlines. On statues especially our learned author, whose sense is specially cool, exact, and English, says:

"We have so long been accustomed to see white marble statues, that we can scarcely be brought to believe they were ever coloured by the Greeks; but it is not the less true; and it is not improbable that if they had only left to us the human figure drawn in outline, some might have maintained that to colour it in any picture representing a classical subject would be meretricious, and that the severity of antique taste required it to be in plain outline. It is, however, far from desirable that the colouring of statues should be attempted at the present day."

Now if *circumlitio* means the rubbing in of a coloured liniment like Mr. Gibson's, would Praxiteles have required the expensive aid of Micias? Would a country doctor send for Brodie to rub opodeldoc into an old woman's sprained ankle? To sum up, we allow the Greeks used colour universally, but we do not allow their custom to be good. We know nothing of the modifications and corrections of their purest sculptors; we are quite satisfied with the uncoloured Theseus, Laocoon, Apollo, and Venus. The Romans, till a late time, gave an annual coating of vermilion to their statues, according, we suppose, to Egyptian tradition. Pausanias alludes to the coloured eyes of statues; Virgil to their coloured dress. They even attempted by metallic mixtures to give colour to their bronze statues,—while the coloured marble busts in the Capitol museum show that the now white faces were once painted to correspond. The old wooden colossal acroliths of Phidias's time were covered with real drapery, the face being probably painted to resemble life. Even on the Etruscan ash-chests, while the recumbent figures on the lid are red, the bas-reliefs are flesh colour. The same chests give examples of the colouring of the echinus and other Greek mouldings. The real counterpart of the old Greek statues are, no doubt, in Spain, where so many Roman customs are vividly retained. There we see the coloured wooden statues of kings, martyrs, and saints in every niche and chapel. We are not ourselves very much in love with these buff-coloured, blood-stained sufferers,—but let that pass. The real fact is, the Greeks sometimes left statues uncoloured, sometimes gilt them, sometimes clothed them in real robes, like the modern Roman *bambinos* and Virgins, sometimes rubbed them with the coloured wax of Madame Tussaud. White they abhorred, as raw, hateful, and negative. They did these things, right or wrong, in their best age, and as they modified traditional painting could not have been withheld here by the mere Tory superstition of dead habit.

On colour the author is specially strong,

severe, and convincing. He laments that the English are too justly considered by foreigners as indifferent to the effect of decorative colour, blundering in its application, and even unphilosophic enough to condemn the free use of the primitives, which, when harmonized, can never be either gaudy or glaring. One in every 750 in England is colour blind, thanks to the churchwarden age and the period of buff-coloured streets and town life. On the various degrees of taste for colour among the nations, our author is specially interesting:—

"To such a degree do the Arabs possess this faculty, that were any of their children furnished by chance with a number of colours, and requested to form them into a pattern, they would be sure to arrange them in some pleasing concord; and many a toy they make is remarkable for the beauty of its coloured ornaments. Thirty or forty years ago, even in the streets of Cairo (where early taste has so long been corrupted, and where it is so inferior to that of the Arabs), the most striking combinations of colour might be seen in the hands of the unsophisticated members of the community; and the artistic judgment of our Consul-General, the late Mr. Salt, aided by long acquaintance with the oriental practice of harmonising colours, often induced him to buy some of the playthings of children, for the beauty of their fancy designs. Among these I remember an orange, into the surface of which they had cut a mosaic pattern, leaving the orange rind as a ground, and filling in all the triangular and other hollows with various brilliant colours; than which (comparing small things with great) nothing could be found more harmonious in the mosaics of Italy, or of Damascus, or on the walls of the Alhambra."

It is undoubtedly ridiculous to substitute theory for instinct in using colours. Beautiful women, though not always scientific, nearly always dress well. Theory should come from practice, not practice from theory. It is by muddle thinking and absence from the country we have lost this sense; we must get it back by studying flowers and birds' wings. Let our young artists show what these harmonies are, why they are, and if they are. There certainly have been foolish theories enough about colour, but they were all guesses, as, for instance:—

"Among the analogies of colour and sound which have been seized upon to maintain a theory is the discovery made by Newton while investigating the properties of light, 'that the lengths of the spaces occupied in the spectrum by the seven primary colours exactly correspond to the lengths of chords that sound the seven notes in the diatonic scale of music.' But this was merely the determination of an accidental analogy. 'Newton on this subject proceeded no further; and Hutton has shown the absurdity of pretensions such as Father Castel put forth, of constructing a musical instrument that should present the analogous colours and sounds to the eye and ear."

It is all very well for some to deny the existence of primary red and blue. Others talk of using the three primitives so that they neutralize each other. Another would limit colours to the national and expressive characteristics, as the Arabs to blue for sky and yellow ochre for sand—the Icelanders to blue for sky and perpetual whitewash for perpetual snow.

There are so many canons of taste laid down in this book that it really almost promises to get beyond grim professors and mere Art students, and insinuate itself into ladies' *boudoirs*. Most fair ladies know how blue heightens by contrast their rose-leaf cheeks; most brunettes know the value of orange, most anburn damsels the efficacy of green to lower their tone. We all of us know that a red uniform takes down a red face, that a white collar makes a pale face look less corpulent, and that black makes it look more pale, though it heightens any remaining colour, but we still want help to guide us in



choosing our carpets, dresses, and wall papers. Sir J. Wilkinson tells us that tea-green and red papers show off pictures best. In discussing colours, great difficulty occurs from the loose nomenclature used by different nations.—

"I have stated that the names of colours are uncertain and indefinite, and in proof of this it is only necessary to ask what idea is conveyed to the mind by the mere mention of a red, or a blue, colour? A scarlet coat is called red; and the term red is applied to a rose, a brick, port wine, mulberries, cherries, and other things of very different hues: the sky, a violet, a slate, and a steel helmet are called blue; puce colour has been transferred to a blue-purple; and the Arabs, who apply 'green' to a mouse-coloured horse as well as to a copper-coloured Abyssinian, call jet-black 'blue'; and their 'blue horse' may mean one of jet-black, or iron-grey, colour. In like manner, the Welsh *glas*, 'blue,' or 'green,' is applied to black (provided it has no brown tinge); and grey is also called 'blue' (*glas*).—Hence *glastum*, a name of woad."

Of the rules for colour Sir J. Wilkinson draws up, the following are the most practical: That natural objects used in decoration should not be direct copies of nature,—that the primaries should predominate, though scarlet is better than pure red,—that yellow should be placed between or near red and blue to prevent their effect of purple,—that there is harmony of similarity and also of contrast,—that allowance be made for simultaneous contrast and the effect of candlelight,—that, particularly on walls, clear spaces be left for repose of eye.—

"A great quantity of the same colour in one part, and little or none of it in another, are fatal to the general effect, and disturb the balance of colours. Large masses of one single colour should not catch the eye; it should receive, at the same moment, the combination of several colours. The patterns should not be too large. Spots and monotonous lines should also be avoided. It is, however, allowable to have a mass, or ground, of one colour in the centre, and a border of several colours round it. Bright green may be well introduced to lighten up a composition; but not in masses, except as a ground; and when used in great quantity it is a sign of an artificial and debased taste. In those compositions, however, which are to be seen mostly by candlelight a greater proportion of green may be used.

Greys, and some other neutral (or intermediate) colours, answer well as a ground and soften the abruptness of contrasts (as of black and white), when required. Two of the primaries may harmonise better with each other than another two of them; and blue and red, or blue and yellow, or red and yellow, accord in different ratios."

On the origin and date of styles this book contains some excellent and conclusive writing. A pointed arch over the inner passage of the aqueduct at Tusculum dates back before the Christian era. Another was found at Nimroud. At Thebes there are round brick arches, dated back as far as 1490, B.C. The English pointed arch our author attributes to the French crusaders, who brought it from the East.

In conclusion Sir J. G. Wilkinson sums up a useful book with observations on our Art prospects and remarks on geometric gardens, which he approves of.

**FINE-ART GOSSIP.**—The Prince Consort is sitting to Mr. Theed for a colossal bust, to be placed in the Wellington College. Mr. Theed has also been commissioned to execute eight bronze figures for the same military college.

Mr. Baily has been commissioned to execute a marble bust of the Commander-in-Chief. The Duke has not yet, we believe, commenced his sittings.

Nothing definite has yet been fixed with regard to the statue of Turner, modelled by Mr. Baily, and so much admired in the Academy this year,—that is, as to whether Government will make a present to the nation, or the country must make a

present to the Government. That, in one form or other, we shall have the marble commemoration of Turner seems to be considered of course. Lord John Manners has the whole matter in hand; and while about the statue of the great artist, we trust the Board of Works will consider the present very unsatisfactory position in which his works are housed and shown to the public.

Messrs. Day & Son's ready and prolific press has just issued a clear cut and accurate sketch of the new "Big Ben," to show the tracery of its surface, which Mr. Ashpitel designed, but which has since been partly superseded by the necessity of making the hammer strike on its internal instead of external rim. The severe necessities of use have thus at one stroke planed away a whole row of the artist's vandykes and quatrefoils, which, although the bell will not be seen oftener by the ordinary world than the aloe-flower that blossoms once in a century, and lights up South American virgin and untrod forests with its tardy and reluctant beauty, had their purpose. There is, however, allowing the old conscientious Gothic principle of honest though unseen work full play, much beauty in the rows of quatrefoils and peakings of wavy tracery. We like the thistles and roses that have budded from the iron bell, and shall think of them the next time we hear the brazen-tongued monster roaring and restless above our heads.

We have received from Mr. Gambart an engraving by Mr. S. Cousins, from Dubufe's portrait of that queen of the brute creation, that Eve of the *Æsop* world—Mlle. Rosa Bonheur. It is an intellectual, thoughtful, and showy portrait, engraved in a brilliant mezzotint way, to meet the expectant world of her admirers. The face, so firm and masculine, with the almost stern eyes, close, sagacious mouth, and sprightly, elevated eyebrows, is beautifully engraved, with a truth and breadth worthy of all praise. The velvet jacket natty and Amazonian; the handkerchief, skirt, and usual cloudy background are, of course, shirked for economy, as pure line engraving is much too slow, expensive and genuine for an age that strives at quick profits and quick effects. The attendant short-horned bull, on whose curled forelock this fair Europa rests her white hand, no whit dismayed, is excellently wrought in, with its full, tranquil eye, short, stubby horns, and clotted, close hairy hide. It reminds us of the old Grecian statue, intended if not actually true, we suppose, to illustrate the force of habit, of the old woman of Ephesus, who, from carrying a calf daily home upon her neck, acquired the power of carrying the same calf when it became a bull. But we believe this quiet-looking runt, with the chestnut hair and brown lake of an eye, is a pet of the painter's, and even follows her in country walks. It was a happy idea of so expressing her domination over the animal world, and the little French lady looks quite queenly or high-priestess as she plants her dominating hand (the coloured palette just off her thumb) upon the frontlet of this bull, that seems standing beside some Grecian turf altar, doomed for sacrifice. If this were a painting we should look to see its gilded crescent horns hung with garlands of sacred vervain. Apart from the crayon look of the engraving, which, except in the face, is hardly bold and sharp enough, we must condemn the conventional flattery with which the painter has disguised and falsified the fact that Rosa Bonheur is short, and by no means, as he would assert, majestic in size. Even photographs make small men look tall, and small heads large; but then photographic machines are not moral agents, and cannot think. If a person is short it is an essential part of their individuality, and should be conveyed in a sincere and truthful portrait. It is a fact always in our mind when we think of the accomplished French lady of whom we are speaking, and we do not want to think of her as a Patagonian Queen of Sheba. A painter may turn away a wall-eye from you, but he may not idealize so far as to change the stature and add to it a cubit. With this exception, Dubufe's is a good and adequate, though not very powerful (because he cannot be powerful) portrait of one of the greatest female painters that ever lived, the rival, but as yet certainly not the conqueror, of Sir Edwin.

A private view of the copies made by the students at the galleries of the British Institution took place on Wednesday. We looked round the barren rooms without finding a single work containing promise enough to warrant us in expressing any favourable opinion on these exercises of brush and brain.

The French papers announce that a committee has been convened at Dordrecht for the purpose of there erecting a monument to Ary Scheffer, who was a native of that town, and not, as we had fancied, belonging to debatable land betwixt France and Germany.

The restorers of Notre Dame de Paris are now taking in hand the interior of the choir, and have already swept away the cumbrous marble arches, false in style and heterogeneous in material, which have so long defaced it. They are about, too, to complete the Cathedral according to its original plan, by raising a pierced gothic spire in the centre of the building. How this will accord with the somewhat low and heavy towers is problematical, but will be presently seen, since the masons and carvers employed in the restorations and completions of the Second Empire do not go to sleep, and in two years the important and elaborate works in progress are to be completed. Judging from an experiment or two which have been ventured here and there, we cannot but fear that the modern French fancies of polychromy—to the flagrancy of which more than one traveller in the French provinces has borne testimony—will be carried out. If it be so, Paris will pay dearly for the success of the restorations of *La Sainte Chapelle*, which appear to have set the fashion. In some things our neighbours are too apt to proceed by receipt, and to forget that, not merely style of architecture, but also scale of proportion, decide the material and manner of decoration. On the other hand, there is a picturesque courage in some of their new work, which is admirable, though not likely to be applauded by the formalists. Any one recollecting the breaks by which variety is given to the long new Rue de Rivoli, will understand our meaning,—the space covered with new architecture, to range with the Church of St. Germain-l'Auxerrois and the Louvre (no easy matters to harmonize), affording a fair example of expediency and invention in combination.

## MUSIC AND THE DRAMA

**SACRED HARMONIC SOCIETY.** Exeter Hall.—Conductor, Mr. COSTA.—THE TWENTY-SEVENTH SEASON will COMMENCE ON FRIDAY NEXT, November 26, when will be performed Haydn's CREATION. Vocalists:—Madame Rudersdorf, Madame Weiss, Mr. Sims Reeves, and Mr. Weiss.—Tickets, 3s. 6d. and 10s. 6d. each, which may be had, and subscriptions paid, at the Society's Office, 6, Exeter Hall, daily, from 10 till 5; also on Friday Evenings, from 7 till 9 o'clock.

**EXETER HALL.**—Madame ANNA BISHOP begs to announce that she will make her FIRST APPEARANCE since her return to Europe, in a GRAND CONCERT to be given by her at Exeter Hall, on MONDAY, December 13, 1858. Full particulars will be shortly announced.

**M. JULLIEN'S CONCERTS.**—LYCEUM THEATRE.—LAST WEEK BUT TWO.—EVERY NIGHT at Eight o'clock.—M. Wieniawski, the Celebrated Violinist, will perform Every Evening. Vocalist, Miss Poole. Fern Leaves Valse, Cornet Obligato, M. Duham. Kiss Polka, English Quadrille, Old Dog Tray Polka. M. Jullien's Hymn of Universal Harmony. New Grand Operatic Selection from "Der Freischütz."—M. Jullien's Annual Bal Masque on Monday, December 13th.

**CONCERTS OF THE WEEK.**—The Crystal Palace Concerts for the winter began last Saturday, with an interesting programme, as usual, including Mendelssohn's Symphony in a major, and Signor Costa's *Serenata*, "The Dream," which, like all other music so tuneable, so unaffected, and so thoroughly well written, is sure to make its way. The singers were Miss Stabbach and Mr. Montem Smith.

The view of music and contemporary history this year offered at the Lyceum to his public, by that solemn and charming person, M. Jullien, seems to be taken through a diminishing-glass. In place of any riot made by soldiers with their trumpets and drums, quadruple double-basses and ophicleides of extra force,—delicacy and discretion are the order of the writer. The new Waltz, "Fern Leaves," begins and ends in a hush next to inaudible. The band is weak in stringed instruments, and, never neat under M. Jullien's presidency, save when playing his dance-music, is this year less neat than usual,—or else it was in a lazy humour on the



evening when we heard it go through the 'Zauberflöte' overture.—Miss Louise Vinning is the singer, and pleases by her good *soprano* voice and dashing execution; but refinement and articulation are wanting to her performances. Herr Wieniawski is a fine violinist of the modern school, by no means so spasmodic and mannered as many of his contemporaries—firmer in tone, more honest in execution than they,—not equal in genius and grandeur to such a master of his instrument as Herr Ernst, but among the clever players a very clever player. The promenade of the *Lyceum Theatre* is well crowded, but neither the master of the revels, nor his audience seems to be in the usual spirits.—Monday last was the Mendelssohn Night, with Miss Goddard as *pianiste*.

It is vexatious that *St. Martin's Hall*, in its newly decorated state, must be added to the colour failures of the metropolis,—but such is our impression, and we fancy it will be shared by most visitors. If Elizabethan polychromy produced no better harmonies than those of its walls and ceilings, we should be contented with mixtures of a less classical period and pattern. If repose is to be dispensed with, there should be richness to compensate. Both seem to be missed. To our eyes, the effect is at once crude and chill; and the new work, elaborately contrived and carried out as it obviously has been,—is neither successful if considered as feature or frame. Important improvements, however, have been made to the comfort of the audience, and by a reconstruction of the orchestra sonority has been gained. We have not before heard Mr. Hullah's chorus and orchestra to so much advantage. 'St. Paul' was well executed, so far as they were concerned. A new singer, Mdlle. Behrens, with a *mezzo-soprano* voice capable of executing *contralto* music, pleased greatly. The want of a new tenor appears as far from being supplied as ever. We have never heard the principal *bass* part so well sung as by Mr. Santley,—with a refinement and an unforced propriety that are rare among singers so young in their profession when they are called on to take duties so ambitious. The Oratorio was more warmly received than usual, but it contains too much dry matter ever to rise to the favour commanded by 'Elijah.'—For one act of Mr. Hullah's next concert Dr. Bennett's 'May Queen' is announced; and a new *soprano*, Miss Martin, to make her first appearance.

#### WINTER OPERA PROSPECTS ABROAD.

THAT winter has resolutely set in, our London fogs have already announced—not to speak of "signals" from travellers benighted at sea, by snow-storms blackening the Mediterranean—grim successors to the Comet, that was so late a sky-wonder there!—With winter Opera has been opening her doors in most of the capitals of Europe: after the fashion of a reduced gentlewoman. Her worst enemies cannot accuse her of having been latterly extravagant in her entertainments. So far from this, when she is intent on giving a feast to those whom she respects, she must serve up again and again the old, older, very old dishes belonging to her royal days of hospitality,—while she treats her every-day company cavalierly, in the Barnecide fashion.

As it has been during a long time past, the story of German invention in opera might be sung in the two *soprano* notes—the c and e—given by Mendelssohn in the scene on the tower in 'Elijah,' to the words 'There is nothing!' The theatres, we may be told, are husbanding their resources in expectation of Herr Wagner's quadrilogy, or of what is more immediately impending, his 'Tristan und Isolde.' Correspondents, however, of every musical creed, are unanimous in the comfortable assurance, that the reign of this unmusical music is passing away. That a real German melodist would sweep it at once, and for ever, to the limbo of forgotten extravagances, we have not the slightest doubt,—leaving the clever men, who are now bewildering themselves to produce that of which they are incapable, free to labour in a more healthy manner: Herr Wagner, for instance, to write opera-poetry (in which he is a master) for musicians to set. There is activity, however, if not life and health, at Weimar. There, we observe,

to succeed the coming 'Comala,' by Herr Sobolewski, is 'The Barber of Bagdad,' a comic opera, by Herr Cornelius. What can comic "music of the future" be like?—The one report, of more intelligible promise, is, that Herr Ferdinand Hiller is about to write a four-act opera to a text by Herr Hartmann, the author of the book of his oratorio, 'Saul.'

An "outsider," who puts trust in the papers, might fancy Italy still to be the old Arcady of Song;—so full are its journals of new names, and triumphs, and promises.—At Messina a name strange to us turned up,—that of *Il Maestro Laudamo*, whose 'Catherina Howard' is to be one of the novelties of the coming Carnival.—Further north, we find that Signor Traventi has been setting 'I promessi Sposi,'—and Signor Braga writing an 'Imperia' for Milan. But what of all this! In nine cases out of ten the great Italian success, which has been lauded in the newspapers, when approached in the spot where it happened, turns out to have been no success at all. 'Il Matrimonio per Concorso,' for instance, the new opera at Genoa, so vaunted in the papers, is already only to be heard of in Genoa, as an extinct work cleverly put together—without ideas!—There, when a friend inquired for that opera, he was recommended by good judges, in answer, to go and hear the fresher 'La Cenerentola,' at the *Teatro Paganini*, where an English lady, whose name is new to us,—Miss Amelia Jackson,—has been singing well.—Signor Verdi has moved southward to Naples;—to fulfil, we presume, his interrupted contract with the *Teatro San Carlo*.—Our Correspondent, it seems, was wrong in describing 'Elisa Fosco'—the opera in which Madame Medori was to appear at Naples—as a novelty. It proves to be only 'Lucrezia Borgia,' with all the poison against ruling Italian powers tamed out of it, in the safe and absolute Neapolitan fashion!

In the matter of Italian singers, again, what is to be believed? Foreign authorities have spoken too decidedly of the success of Madame Penco at the Italian Opera at Paris for the lady to be passed by when an opportunity for judgment presented itself.—Having heard her the other evening in 'Norma,' we have to protest, not merely as regards the fact of excellence, but also of public acceptance. Madame Penco is in no respect satisfactory: only moderately gifted by nature; her face is already worn, by bad habits in the production of her voice; her voice, a fair *soprano*, is impaired by the perpetual habit of vibration, which is the vice of the modern *no-school*; her execution (a much-lauded shake included) is unreal and unfinished; her articulation is singularly confused; her powers as an actress are confined to a few gestures and a perpetual reference to the stalls; her reception in 'Norma' was not so good as that given to *Adalgisa*.—Mdlle. Cambardi, a French lady, without a single point, personal or vocal, in her favour; but who has studied singing and declamation, and who "told" (as the phrase is) on her public accordingly.—Having reached the Italian Opera at Paris, we may advert to the *débuts* there in 'Rigoletto' of Signora da Ruda, a Hungarian lady, and of Signor Grazianni, a tenor; brother to our better-known *baritone*, with a good voice, a poor method, and not a compensating presence.—There, too, Madame Nantier-Didié and Signor Galvani (another tenor now to Paris) have sung in 'L'Italiana,'—the lady with an agreeable success. Besides other appearances and coming operas which the *Athenæum* has mentioned, 'Le Nozze' (which our Allies have lately patronized, if not discovered), thanks to its strong French cast at the *Théâtre Lyrique*, is to be given.—But, after all has been sung and said, the expectation is, for Madame Grisi as the *Lady* in Signor Verdi's 'Macbeth,' and the praise, for Signor Mario, who is described as singing with a voice charmingly refreshed. What a comment is here on the present state of Italian art!

Lastly, let us come to the stronghold of modern dramatic music, the Opera Houses of Paris. All are said to be making great preparations,—but, excepting 'Brookovano,' at the *Théâtre Lyrique*, by M. Deffes, (who, by some, is pointed to as the successor of M. Auber), they have as yet pro-

duced small novelty.—A new opera, 'La Bacchante,' by M. Gauthier, with Madame Marie Cabel for its heroine, has just come—and, it appears, gone—at the *Opéra Comique*.—M. Limnander's opera is postponed,—and M. Meyerbeer's new work, without a chorus, provisionally called 'Dinorah,' has been put into study there. The cast consists of Madame Cabel, M.M. Faure and Sainte-Foy,—two singers and one comic actor.—M. Berlioz is said to have finished the grand opera on the Siege of Troy, for which he himself has written the *libretto*.—M. David's 'Last Days of Herculaneum' is in rehearsal at the *Grand Opéra*; but the inefficiency of the singers at that theatre, as a body, becomes increasingly felt on the production of any novelty. The artists most looked to for the moment there seems to be Mdlle. Emma Livry, a *dansuse*, on whom the mantle—should it not rather be said the wing!—of *La Sylphide* Tagliioni is said to have fallen.

#### OCTOBER MUSIC IN PALERMO.

KNOWING already that the modern Papistical abominations in Art are the most flagrant in those Roman Catholic countries which were once the most artistic, I had still something to learn in Palermo during the Sabbath High Mass in the *Casa Professa*. There, at the exposition of the sacrament, the player on the organ, which is a fair one, absolutely broke out into the *Bolero* from the 'Vêpres Siciliennes,' by way of symphony. The dismissal, again, might have ended some service in St. Hubert's Chapel, by appropriately "playing out" a monarch bound for the chase,—for it was an opera movement, *alla caccia*: with cornet flourishes, echoes, and those other devices the freshness of which has been seemingly exhausted by Méhul, Weber, and Signor Rossini. The vocal music, modern *caratinas* to devout words, was sung by a low tenor voice, so tuneless and manly as to make one regret the uses to which it was put.—There was high mass, with orchestra, one day in the church of *Santa Orsola*, which was gaily decked out with spangled gauze draperies. I presume in her honour,—since the altar above which hangs a dignified and spirited picture of our countrywoman's martyrdom, by *Il Monrealese*, wore the usual gala dress of blazing candles.—Parts of the music were not wholly bad,—in particular the 'Kyrie' and a subsequent *terzetto* for three male voices, in the florid and flowing Italian style. Worse execution could not be conceived.

The regimental bands in Palermo are in no respect remarkable.—Certain fancies respecting the hybrid parentage of national melodies so often put forth in the *Athenæum* were amusingly corroborated in the only exhibition of street-music I heard during a fortnight, on the terrace above the *Marina*. This consisted of a guitar and violoncello played in a style of true independence, after the fashion of the talk of *Flora*, in 'Little Dorrit,'—without stop, let, hindrance, or care whether the chords were right or wrong. The version thus produced of 'Parigi, o cara,' from 'La Traviata,' was original enough;—but who could have expected the next tune!—our shuffling, bustling, English hornpipe, 'The Soldier's Joy,' which has hardly been heard beyond the purlieus of Wapping or Portsmouth Point for the last forty years. Here and there some changes of the classical dance-text had crept in. What a whimsical reply to ears which had been everywhere asking for the *suave* old 'Sicilian Mariner's Hymn!' Neither when they sit stitching waistcoats, or trying up nosebags, in the streets,—nor when they row forth to fish, or to shoot larks in the bay,—do the people of Palermo sing.—A far-off clansman to Mr. Albert Smith entertained his public of Tritons and custom-house officers every afternoon in the open air close to the *Porta Felice*; but he never varied his fun or instruction by "tuning up" a stave.

An amateur concert, given for charity, at which I was one evening present, in the *Sala Pretoria*, a grand old municipal chamber,—with tablets of inscription on the walls, a frieze which had been once painted, and a roof with decorated thick-set beams in the old Venetian taste,—was principally curious as illustrating manners: how different from the meetings which Mr. H. Leslie directs at home it

would be hard to overstate!—His violins would have shrugged their shoulders,—his oboes have lifted their eyebrows, and his flutes turned up their noses,—at the band which I nevertheless conceive to have been professional,—yet more at the so-called symphony, by Signor Bertini, chosen for said band to play. But, as a set-off, there was a lively and lovely *Duchessa*, singing a duet by Signor Verdi, and leading a *finale* from 'Beatrice di Tenda,' with a *soprano* voice so intense in quality and so extensive in compass as to make one regret that its owner was not professional;—since, with training, so much voice and expression must have won their possessor crowns, sonnets, thousands, and lovers by the score. Fancy her Ladyship the —, —any English Lady of quality,—singing an opera scene, with as much evident delight as gracious courtesy, to a twentypenny paying audience at St. Martin's Hall,—for such was the audience at the *Sala Pretoria*! I have heard and seen vocal performances in every respect worse excite rapturous applause at *Her Majesty's Theatre*, and praised by critics who profess to understand and to commiserate the destruction and downfall of music in Italy. C.

**MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC GOSSIP.**—The operations of the *Sacred Harmonic Society* commence, on Friday next, with 'The Creation,' for the principal *soprano* part in which Madame Rudersdorff is discharging. Is it not strange — is it creditable—that we should have no English lady accomplished enough "to lead" an oratorio in the absence of Madame Novello?—seeing that the London allowance of oratorios during six months of the year is something like one every seven days.—The preparations for the great Handel Festival, which is to be held at Sydenham in June next, have already begun; the management, as last year, lying in the hands of the *Sacred Harmonic Society*.—The *New Musical Society* is about to give grand concerts during the season, conducted by Mr. Mellon, in conjunction with a chorus trained by Mr. H. Smart.

Miss Louisa Pyne and Mr. Harrison are understood to have prospered so well at Drury Lane as to have been emboldened to take the Royal Italian House on a three years' lease, for a winter season to close when the foreign performances begin. This, as has been repeatedly pointed out, is the legitimate occupation of such an opera-house, including band and chorus, and furnishes a reply "once for all" to those who have denied the interest and popularity of musical drama in the English language. How far, however, such an establishment will do anything in furtherance of English opera (a totally different thing from opera in English) remains to be seen; and may be discussed another day.—Mr. Balfe's 'Satanelle' is said to be reserved for the opening of the Covent Garden season.—Meanwhile, the Echoes tell, that opera in English is not to cease at Drury Lane because Miss L. Pyne's company is about to leave the theatre.

A contemporary announces that Madame Viardot is engaged for a musical tour in England, to begin in January, and to continue till the commencement of "the season."

The *Amateur Society* has begun its rehearsals, and will resume its performances on Monday week.—Since our gentlemen and ladies are congregating, we may again ask whether the question of amateur chamber-music, as a winter amusement in London, is not worth entertaining.—So far as one branch of music is concerned, suggestion seems no longer needed: even a record of all that passes becomes impossible. A fact now and then, however, may be stated. We are glad, on the authority of the *Morning Post*, to see that music has been cultivated with so much success in the Schools for the Children of the Working Men of Windsor and Clewer, that last week a chorus was mustered strong and steady enough, with slight assistance, to figure in a public performance of 'Elijah,' which is described as creditable.

Mr. Robson appeared in one of Mr. Keeley's characters on Monday,—that of *Jerry Ominous*, in Mr. J. M. Morton's farce of 'A Thumping Legacy.' The part furnishes opportunities to Mr. Robson, of

which he abundantly availed himself. A cockney, following the peaceful occupation of a druggist, with Corsican blood in his veins, lured to the land of his ancestors by the expectation of a "thumping legacy," and then finding himself involved in all the perils of the Vendetta, presents a combination of elements likely to be theatrically effective. Melodrama and farce here meet and blend, and, from their union, situations equally novel and startling arise. There is, however, a fair share of commonplace; as, for instance, when, to get out of his difficulties, Jacob contrives to set his principals by the ears, and then informs the French military of the approaching combat. Pusillanimity and shrewdness are the two points of character which Mr. Robson undertakes to elaborate; and, by the exhibition of these, he manages to keep the house in a constant state of humorous excitement. The piece is well mounted with some picturesque Corsican scenery, and is throughout efficiently acted.

A new tragedy, 'Philipine Welsar,' by Herr Oscar von Redwitz, has been brought out with great success at the Theatre Royal, Munich.

## MISCELLANEA

### REGISTRY OF HISTORICAL PORTRAITS.

*Old Sir Charles Coote* of 1641, celebrated leader of the Parliamentary side in Ireland, pointed beard, moustache dark brown, brown eyes, slight person, in armour, bated in right hand. (Ballyfin House, Queen's County, the seat of Sir Charles Coote.)

*Sir William Parsons* of 1641, Lord Justice of Ireland, &c., a fine mild-looking man, shaved head, no moustache, dark eyes and brows, in armour. (Parsonstown Castle, the seat of the Earl of Ross.)

*The Cambridge Commissioners.*—Will you allow me to say that "A Unitarian Undergraduate" is very far from expressing the general sentiment of the Unitarian body, when he says, "there is no hardship whatever in compelling a Unitarian undergraduate to attend the service of the Church of England." No religious body in England more objects to compulsion in connexion with religion, and it will be with extreme surprise that the body reads of objection to the most proper and reasonable recommendation of the Commissioners, coming from one of themselves. It is almost needless to point out the failure of argument in his assimilating the legal compulsion he pleads for, to the moral compulsion, if compulsion at all, of attending Church of England service in after life.

J. H. RYLAND.

*Accuracy in Reprinting.*—Mr. Routledge in advertising his new edition of Disraeli's 'Curiosities' in your paper quotes that "its accuracy and completeness are among the wonders of the age." I am afraid this is not true. Opening Vol. I. cursorily, at pages 156-157, I find half-a-dozen paragraphs omitted from the article on the origin of newspapers. The paragraphs omitted commence—"in these Mercuries, &c.; first, An Admonition, &c.; secondly, The Copy of a Letter, &c.; thirdly, An exact Journal, &c.; fourthly, Father Parson's Coat, &c.; fifthly, Elizabetha Triumphans, &c." They are all given in Moxon's edition, 1 vol., 1854, p. 56. In Vol. II. of Routledge's edition is given a *fac-simile* (!) of Pope's MS. of Homer. Has the copyist seen the original? If he has, he has endeavoured to make his copy from memory, and not from the MS. Three volumes for 15s. cannot be called cheap if they are not correct.

*Straw-Paper.*—A letter lately appeared in one of the papers from a publisher, or paper-maker, asserting that straw-paper became so brittle as after a few years to crumble readily to powder, or at least small fragments. A book was printed in, or about, 1800 on paper made from straw; it was a history of paper. The leaves are remarkably strong, or were so within two years of this date. The objection to it is, that it is very yellow, much more so than that made now, and it is rather coarse.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—M'S.—R. E. P.—J. T. R.—B.—A.—F. S. S.—W. W. R.—J. C. B.—E. A. B.—J. H. R.—W. A.—A Nonconformist Unitarian Minister—received.

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